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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,140—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER "CARTHAGE."

THE "CARTHAGE" from LONDON and MARSEILLES is due to arrive at Bombay at NOON on SUNDAY, 31st October, and will proceed direct into the VICTORIA DOCK. Landing Passengers and Baggage there.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
S.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ... 30th Octr.
M° CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes .... 6th Nov.
P.&O.EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
M° SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ... 27th "
M° CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes .... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th "
M° SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	756	W.B. Andrews .... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked ' proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M° proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Direct Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayor.	3,575	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 27, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, its. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the, foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, about 4th Nov.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Tons.	
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	2nd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 8th October, 1897.

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TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium ...	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without " ...	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12 and Re. 1-4 ; Credit " 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-0 and Rs. 1-12 ; Credit " 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 ; Credit " 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar ..... Cash Re. 1-4 ; Credit " 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle ..... Cash Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 ; Credit " 1-11 and " 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.

(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12 ; Credit " 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12 ; Credit " 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

(Rubini's Formula.)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 12 ; Credit " 14

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... Cash As. 14 ; Credit Re. 1-0

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CHEMISTS,
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By CHARLES DOUGLAS, M. A., D. S. C., Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, and Assistant to the Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Author of 'John Stuart Mill. A study of his Philosophy.'

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE is the result of a long series of experiments carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes. Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c.

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		Rs.		Rs.
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" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	" 400	"	445
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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. Dealers in FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. all Goods PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. connected EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.

The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.

Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.

Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. with EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. Medicine KEMP'S PELLICULINE. and Pharmacy. KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.

In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.

Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.

This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

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HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS.

LADIES' WHITE BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRAW HATS & TOQUES NOW BEING SHOWN.

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NEW VINOLIA PREPARATIONS

Smallest Size Vinolia	1 0	Vinolia Casket Perfumes	3 8
Vinolia Perfumes, boxes	1 8	" Triple Extract	1 4
" Cheap Perfumes	0 10	" Lavender	0
" Shaving Soap in dish Complete			1 0

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "YARRA" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, anded in stream, and arrived in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c, must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained, Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th October, 1897.

QUARANTINE AT MATHERAN.

BY order of Government 7 DAYS' QUARANTINE will be imposed on all Third Class Passengers to Matheran, from November 1st, 1897.

There will be Examination by a Medical Officer, at the Toll bar, at 7 A.M. and 6 P.M., of all 1st. and 2nd Class Passengers; who will be also required to present themselves for Medical Inspection at the Superintendent's Office, daily at 8 A.M. for a period of 10 days, or such shorter period as they may reside on the Hill.

S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned Articles (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, for the Official ye r 1898-99, will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, on the 29th November, 1897, up to 12 o'clock noon (Gen.fire).

Saltpetre Grough..... cwts 2,229
Dnall Stalk ..... cwts 670

2. Forms of tenders and conditions (which are procurable on payment of a fee of annas eight only for each set) and further particulars may be obained on application to the Undersigned at his Office, daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

3. Contractors applying for Tenders should state for what particular article the forms are required; the covers should also be superscribed accordingly when submitting Tenders.

D. W. BABINGTON, Captain, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Kirkee, 27th October, 1897.

ILLUMINATIONS
AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
From 6-30 to 10 P.M.

Tickets for Admission will be available at our Office on application.

Ladies and Gentlemen who were invited on TUESDAY last are requested to kindly present their Invitation Cards at the entrance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA,
Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
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Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletie" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA!

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FOR DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BATTY GROUND NEAR THE MATOONGA RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the date hereunder mentioned, the following pieces of land, by order of the mortgagees, Furdoonjee Moraries and Dadjee Moraries, and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Nanabhoy Gunpatrao, Bhaiee Gunpatrao, and Sarasvatibai, widow of Gunpatrao Pandurang, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the first day of September, 1894.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m,

LOT No. 2.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, being sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, near the Matoonga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and admeasuring 1,920 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by batty ground of Jao Joorun DeMello, on the east by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the batty ground of Dader Bhojer, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 3698, and new Survey Nos. 2-1333, 2-832, and 3-892.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, being sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, near Matonga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, admeasuring 1,160 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the ground of Jao Joorun De Mello, on the east by the batty ground of St. Michael's Church, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the G. I. P. Rly, and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 3693, new Survey, Nos. 2-333, 2-892, and 2-892.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, velvet piled Brussels' carpets, Satsuma jars and vases, books, Singer's sewing machines, French polished pony cart, handsome vis a vis with tiny Arab horse and harness, cottage piano by Scandy, in first-rate condition, a large collection of choice plants in china and other pots, such as English honeysuckle, stephanotis, purple lilies, wax plants, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built rubber-tyred wheel landau by Vindover, nearly new, with a powerful and very fast bay waler mare, 15-2, and English-made patent leather harness.

Also D. B. C. F. gun in-case and loading implements complete one mandoline in case, nearly new, child's mail cart, nearly new.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Paris-made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, very rich Paris-made sets of dinner service and table glassware, incandescent gas chandeliers and are lamps, French-made telescopic floor lamps, English ice box, gent's pneumatic tyred bicycle, gent's and lady's saddles with bridles and patent stirrups, handsome victoria with black waler mare, going in saddle and harness, coir matting, etc., the property of MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI DE BELTY, French Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. F. Gallagher, consisting of—

English chest of drawers, sofa, teapoy, whatnot, mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wearing apparel, 1 old watch, diamond, pearl, emerald and turquoise rings, coral earrings, napkin rings, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF IVORY, SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, PLUMBERS' TOOLS, IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Dharamsey Ramdas, consisting of packages and pieces of ivory, silver utensils, 24 bundles of rice, &c.

The effects of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of household furniture, iron safe, cotton and brass pots, gold and silver ornaments, plumbers' tools, iron and earthen pipes, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte,
1 Hopkinson's iron framed cottage pianoforte,
1 semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons,
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of R. Suleeman Ismail, ex s. Oji-sale—

J F W-9257-54—8 bales 34 rolls patent carpet.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind—

H. M. N. F. and Co. 12—1 case 25 doz. parasols.
I. M. N. F. and Co. 13-18—5 cases 125 doz. parasols.
19-21—3 cases 90 doz. parasols.

ex s. s. Muki Maru.

B. S. H. 1-5—5 cases 375 doz. bamboo blinds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built brougham by Kesterton.
1 English built open carriage.
1 handsome light victoria,
1 light strong dogcart.
1 cushion tyred safety bicycle.
1 strong built vis a vis, belonging to a gentleman going home.

And any carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND MUSICAL BOXES.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s

An invoice of 10 cases fancy sample goods, also glass, silver pots, flower stands, Gladstone and hand bags, pipe goods, nickel silver fountains, scent cases, large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, etc.

SALE IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, &c., AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 4th proximo at No. 122, Duncan Road, the stock in trade of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of cast iron ventilating branch pipes, heads, traps, syphon, traps, boots and shoes, bends, T pieces swan necks, pipe fittings, galvanized iron pipes bends, junctions, gully traps, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF A TANNERRY AT DHARAVI.

On TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Peerbhoy Dajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kana Meera Mohidin Lubbay his Mahomed Ebramin Lubbay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of April, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, factory, chawl, and premises, standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, on the south side of Dharavi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay containing about 340 f et in length, from east to west at one end and about 229 feet at the other end, and about 270 feet in breadth from north to south at one end and about 195 feet at the other end, and bounded on the east by the property of Chanda Mooljee, on the west partly by the property formerly of Malhavrao Bhaskerjee and now of Peerbhoy Danjee, which was 14 feet in breadth and which was to be used as a passage for these premises and partly by the property of Jacio Simao Bheer, on the north by the land of Dhondoo Zaoba, and on the south by the land of Peerbhoy Damjee and partly by the land of Sao Minguel Church and which as 4 land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149 and 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Cs arrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25, MOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1897, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, out-houses, stable, &c., situated on the property bearing Street No. 25, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Girgaum Road advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, on account and risk of the Mortgagor Bhawani Krishnajee is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 4-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 16 hands, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 dark bay Arab pony, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 G. A. B., 14-2, excellent in harness confidential and showy, the property of a gentleman proceeded home.
1 bay Arab pony "Dongola," 12-3, aged, quiet in harness, thoroughly trained to polo, played in the Hyderabad Tournament in 1893, and in the winning team, Madras Infantry Tournament, 1897.
1 second hand strong built office brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst at 4 p.m Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Durjee Kalyan Hurjivan and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ruckmibai, wife of Dadoba Huntonji, the undermentioned property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of August, 1891, and made between the said Rukmibai of the one part and the said Kalyan Hurjivan of the other part, and by deeds of further charges made between the same parties, dated the 21st day of November, 1892, the 11th day of April, 1892, and the 9th day of July 1895 respectively.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house in the court called Hottowdy, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Breach Candy Road, near Girgaum Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 267, new No. 1896, old survey No. 574, and new survey No. 7231, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under formerly No. 451, and 414 A, a d latterly under D ward No. 365, Street Nos. 765, 767, and 769, and containing by admeasurement 367 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the passage of the cart, on or towards the west by the cart of Janardan Gopal Chamnorkar, and on or towards the south by the said Breach Candy Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga, attorneys for the said mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BAGS SUPERFINE FLOUR.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Mazagon by order of the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., and on account and risk of PELJEE KALIDAS—120 bags superfine flour.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FOUNDRY.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, Old Race Course, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Tyebally Allerjee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jeenabhoy Karumchand, all the engines, boilers, lathers, grinding stone furnaces, crane, iron tanks, shafting, corrugated iron sheet and other machinery, formerly belonging to the said mortgagor who used to carry on business as a Cast Iron Foundery and Mechanical shopkeeper, at Morland Road, or Old Race Course.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Pelpal and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee Mr. Lalloobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of Sale reserved to the said 1st mortgage by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1891, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pransbanker Jamiatram deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 11th day of November 1897, on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, Solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th day of November 1897.

PARTICULARS.

FIRST.—All that piece of Government free hold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, now now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Vows and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey Nos. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam Land in the same locality containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is believed to have been the inamdar in the same locality containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 8, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement 6949 ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, under Foks and Foras No. 9, new No. 14125, old survey No.—, and portion of survey No. 2544.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 74, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, and 5—2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lastly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described together with the mill buildings, godowns, out-houses, boiler houses, chawls, godowns, bungalow, outhouses and shops and other buildings standing thereon and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Oakeeds Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate lying and being on the west side of Soparibag Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Soparibag Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Fazao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomanjee respectively and are registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16585 and 14125 old Survey Nos.——, New Survey Nos. 1—2549, 1—2515, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2510 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 115 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 53, 56 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Oakeedah Khotsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pransbanker Jamiat ramdeceased and are now in the possession of the vendors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th prox, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibb's House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built eight seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	4
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
A. IRANI.
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J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
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JAMSHIDJI N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANEKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lastly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described together with the mill buildings, godowns, out-houses, boiler houses, chawls, godowns, bungalow, outhouses and shops and other buildings standing thereon and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Oakeeds Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate lying and being on the west side of Soparibag Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Soparibag Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Fazao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomanjee respectively and are registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 16587, 16585 and 14125 old Survey Nos.——, New Survey Nos. 1—2549, 1—2515, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2510 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 115 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 53, 56 and 57 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Oakeedah Khotsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pransbanker Jamiat ramdeceased and are now in the possession of the vendors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th prox, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibb's House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built eight seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a powerful bay waler gelding, sets of English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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Witthout any Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchange of Money, lasting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and CO

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. + 1 bon.	1,347½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial Bank Ld. Mgc.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	10 p.a.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albion (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	358	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevia Swadeshi Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Broach City Press Co. Ld	300	200	200	14	175xd
Calaba	600	900	200	dvd Rs25	225
East India	500	1,880	1,380	dvd Rs15	305
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	5,500	500	25-4-80	1,000
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	900	900	dvd Rs30	815
Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khanagum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	143
Mahuva Press Co. Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahim Sajoury Cotton G. and F. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Mudwall Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Mummer M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Beerar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd. 10	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	500	75	20	335
Samarang	200	500	500	30	565
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Surah Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Do. do. pref.	...	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130
MISCELLANEOUS				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Ra15	125
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	45
Bedham Life	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,300	300	6,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	83
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	200	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	222½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs13	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	147
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	437xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	1,500	251	10	dvd Rs11	28 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballarp S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unlimited	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	990
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	74
Central India	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs.70	1,825xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 12	587
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.23	547
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1005
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	240
Do., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Dhan Mills	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	580
Empress	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	865
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	1,005
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	855
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	900
Khanagam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,477½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	122
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Ra.75	2,150
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	5 0
Oriental Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Sassoon	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Shohapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Soondercloo	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	258	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Standard Mills Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.20	360
Star of India	1,600	500	500	25	350
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	770
Wadia Mills	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-13
China Leaf	"	24-11 Nomi.
Peiin, bar Gold, old	"	24-10
Do. do. new	"	24-8
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-9
Sovereigns	"	15-8-6
Do. Dragoons	"	15-8
Bar Silver 17	"	73-4
Do. 171	"	73-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m, Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 1-20m., 1-10s. Low water, 7-12m., 7-0s.
Departure of Transport Simla.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mirzapore left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Lucknow entered, and the steamer Idzumi Maru left the dock yesterday.

THE LATE MR. A. MCLAGGAN.—We learn that, in consequence of the death of Mr. Alexander McLaggan, of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., that office was closed yesterday out of respect to the deceased's memory, after the general meeting of the Karachi Ice Company had been held.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members and the general public will be held, this evening, at 5-45, in the hall of the Money School, Dhobie Talao, when the committee's report will be presented and office bearers for the current year will be elected. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar will preside.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

March	Czibulka
Mazurka	Luderne—Hume.
Selection from the	The Geisha—Sidney Jones
Valse	Espana—Waldteufel.
Selection	The Shop Girl—Evan Caryll
Galop	The Cyclists—Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING HIS MASTER'S CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Sadashive Antoba, a clerk employed in the Police Commissioner's Office, and residing at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that some time during the previous night, while his three children were asleep, his Bankoti servant, named Rama, aged twenty-five years, removed from their person gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 372, and absconded. A search is being made for the man by the police.

FIRE AT KHADAK.—On Wednesday afternoon, a gunny sunshade, which had been erected on a balcony on the third floor of a house belonging to one Rahimtoola Dhunji, at Khadak Street, was found to be on fire. The Babulla Tank fire engine arrived on the scene, but was not brought into requisition, as the flames had been put out by the neighbours. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50. The cause of the fire is believed to be due to careless biddee smoking. The building is insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 35,000.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim, touching the death of a Hindu widow, named Tulsi, aged seventy years, residing with her son, Pitaji Pandoo, in an out off the Lady Jamsetji Road. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, her daughter-in-law went to the bazaar, leaving deceased at home. On her return, about half-an-hour after she found her mother-in-law missing from the house. On a search being made for her, a ladder and a rope were found lying near the well from which the deceased used to draw water. The well was dragged and the dead body of the deceased was recovered from it. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature contributed for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military Hospitals with the Tochi and Malakhand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force will be conveyed free of charge by the Post Office. Packets should be addressed to the "Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakhand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force," as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick soldiers."—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 31st instant.

ONE MORE OPPORTUNITY.—From an advertisement in another column it will be noticed that Raja Deen Dayal and Sons intend to hold a private exhibition to-morrow (Saturday) evening, between 6 and 10-30 o'clock, similar to the public one held during the Dewali festivities. The Band, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared. Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra was re-elected a director. Mr. Louis Penny was re-elected chairman of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed Auditors on the remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for the management of the business of the company during the past year. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THEFT AT THE GRANT ROAD STATION.—Mr. Moonshee Hoosein Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, prosecuted Gungaram Babaji, who had been recently discharged from jail, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, on a charge of stealing a bundle of bedding, valued at Rs. 8, the property of Sadoo Tookaram, a dressing boy in the service of one Mr. Phillips. On the 25th instant, complainant placed the bundle on the platform of the Grant Road Station, and about two hours after found it missing. He made a report to the Railway police, who found the bundle in the possession of the accused. The man pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction of six months. Taking into consideration the value of the property, this Worship sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN ALLEGED LUNATIC'S BRUTAL DEED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged Bahari Lal Baji with brutally assaulting Moorad Mura, a Mahomedan lad. It was alleged that early morning while the lad Moorad was standing behind his father's stall, the accused came there, and after looking about for a while suddenly bent and drew the lads legs first from under the stall, and seizing a hatchet that was lying handy he began to hack at the boy, inflicting some seven wounds in all about the lad's head and body, when he was arrested by one of the market peons. The lad was taken away to hospital, where after having his wounds dressed, some of which are serious, he was taken home. As Bahari Lal's behaviour seemed peculiar, his Worship ordered him to be placed under the Police Surgeon for observation.

COLABA ARYAN VARDHAK MANDALI.—The second anniversary meeting of the Mandali was held on the afternoon of Wednesday last, in the school hall of Mrs. Shevantibai. Among those present were: the chairman, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrishnaji Pitale, Mrs. Shevantibai, Revd. M. R. Ramarkar, Messrs. Malap, Byramji, Vasantrao, Nana Moroba, Sitaram Govindrao, Parbhudass Bhagvandass, Dalvi Valdya, Bodak, Powar, Kaluskar, and others. Mr. Koregaokar opened the proceedings by calling upon the secretary to read the report. This done speeches were delivered congratulating the Mandali on its year's work. A night school for mill-hands, etc., is to be started. Mrs. Shevantibai has promised to lend the use of her schoolroom. Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale and Mr. Byramji pay the salaries of teachers, and Mr. R. Malap for a light. After presentations of garlands, flowers, etc., the meeting separated.

STARTING OF NEW ENGINES AT THE DAMODHER MILLS.—A correspondent writes:—Yesterday witnessed the opening and interesting ceremony of starting the new triple-expansion engines at the Damodher Mills, erected by Mr. Bahadurji, the engineer in charge of the engines, who had been hard at work for the last two months in putting them together. The engines were supplied by Messrs. Musgrove and Sons, of Bolton Lancashire, and imported by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurji and Co., of Bombay. About 8 a.m., Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, accompanied by his two sons, Messrs. Damodher and Virjee, with the secretary, Mr. Hurgovindas, arrived and started the new engines, which worked very satisfactorily. Shortly the whole of the new extension will be in full working order. After the opening ceremony, Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji presented to Mr. Bahadurji a substantial token in recognition of his skill in having so very successfully erected the engines. Handsome head-cloths and a small sum of money were awarded to each assistant erector, after which flowers and sweets were freely distributed to all present.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Aduu Abdulla Kalbewar, an old offender, was charged with house-breaking and theft of a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 8, from the person of Ashabee, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Memonwada Road. About 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th instant, the complainant was asleep along with her mother in her room, when she felt someone feeling her person. She awoke, and seeing accused standing near her bed, raised an alarm of thief. Her uncle, who lives in the same house, came up, lighted a lamp, and on looking about the room noticed the accused concealed in a corner of the room. He arrested him and handed him over to the police. The silver anklet, which accused had removed from complainant's person while she was asleep was found lying on the bed. The accused admitted that he entered the room through an open window, removed the anklet from her person, and was attempting to remove the other ornaments, when she awoke and raised an alarm. He also admitted two previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PANTHER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.—An exciting incident occurred on Monday last in the grounds of Government House, Mahableshwar, where three sportsmen who were out in quest of birds came across a very large panther quite unexpectedly. The party consisted of Mr. De Souza, Superintendent, Government House Establishment, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Cunningham, Bandmaster, Royal Irish Rifles; they were spending the morning in looking for specimens of the feathered tribes on the hill, their guns being loaded with No. 4 shot. Whilst shikaring about, one of th sparty, Mr. Cunningham, suddenly came upon "Spots," comfortably ensconced in a patch of dense undergrowth of forest. Although he was loaded with small shot he, at once fired, and wounded the beast, though not seriously. The animal at once made off in the direction of Mr. De Souza, and Mr. Cunningham shouted out to warn him of the approach. Mr. De Souza immediately fired clean into the animal's face; whereupon all blazed away with small shot, putting four charges into the animal before he was killed. It proved to be a fine animal: possibly, after enjoying the comfort and seclusion of the hill for the past three months, it had not been officially informed of the arrival of the Government House party, so as to enable him to seek the solace of the valleys below, and consequently fell a victim to want of watchfulness.—*Deccan Herald.*

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hunnuum Street, Mr. Louis Penny, chairman of the board, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the company, for the year ended 31st August last. In the last report of the directors it was stated that an opposition machine had been erected at Karachi and that it had been found necessary to reduce the price of ice. The consequence of the reduction was, that the company worked at a loss from 1st September 1896 to March 1897. In February last the directors sent a member of the secretaries' firm to Karachi to inquire into, and report upon, the state of matters there, with the result that in March the price of ice was raised, and an arrangement made with Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw for a further continuance of his agreement with the company for another year on more favorable terms to the company than before. Since the price of ice was raised the company has worked at a profit.

In December last a break-down occurred to the machinery, which was rectified without delay, and a consulting engineer appointed to visit the factory and to report from time to time, on the condition and working of the machinery. The Karachi Municipality had allowed the Bombay Company, Limited, to make an encroachment on the Wallace Road leading to the factory and thereby obstructing, what the directors consider the company's right of way. Steps are now being taken to get the obstruction removed. The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 6,231-15-2 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of the profit) available for disposal. The board recommend that be dealt with as follows:—To depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 2,000; to payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, Rs. 4,200; balance to next year's account, Rs. 31-15-2;—total Rs. 6,231-15-2. The retiring director is Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, who is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: I regret to inform you that since the printing of the report, we have to deplore the very sudden death of Mr. McLaggan, who, as representative of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., was acting as agent and secretary of the company. From the starting of this company, Mr. McLaggan has rendered most efficient service, and at all times has very keen endeavours were to forward its interests. His loss will be much felt by the directors and the agents. The report, which has been sent to all shareholders, is, I regret to say, not so favorable as I hoped it would be, when we met you this time last year. The causes of this were a threatened opposition, which compelled us to reduce the price of ice to a non-profitable rate. The opposition came to nothing, and in March last, we raised the rates again, and have since made a very fair profit. You will observe that the entire profit has been made during the last six months of our financial year, and as, since the end of August, the returns have been equally good, if nothing happens between now and next August, there is every prospect of next year paying a 6 per cent. dividend and putting by a substantial sum to depreciation. With these few remarks I propose that the accounts for the year, as presented, be hereby adopted and passed.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared. Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra was re-elected a director. Mr. Louis Penny was re-elected chairman of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed Auditors on the remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for the management of the business of the company during the past year. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia presided at the third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, which took place at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Sirdar's Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, yesterday, when the report of the directors, which ran as follows, was adopted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to meet you on this third occasion, and to lay before you their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1897. Your directors regret to state that during the year under review the share market was extremely unsatisfactory and as the major portion of the investing public left Bombay, on account of the plague, the progress of getting the shares subscribed was slow. However, 149 shares have been taken up up to date, and negotiations are pending for the disposal of more shares, which your directors believe will prove successful. Your directors recommend that out of the net earnings of Rs 1,102-14-2 including the last year's balance, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be declared and made payable to the registered shareholders, thus absorbing Rs. 1,003, and the balance, viz., Rs. 94-14-2, be carried forward. Two of your directors, viz., Messrs. Ardeshar Bezonjee and Tribhowandas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You shall have to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—Proposed by Mr. B. R. Badshaw, and seconded by Mr. R. C. Patel, that the directors' report with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1897, just read, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Raochand Ramchand, and seconded by Mr. Doraiji Dhanjeebhoy Talati, that out of the profit of Rs. 1,102-14-2, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per share, free of income-tax, be declared and made payable on and after the 1st of November, absorbing Rs. 1,003, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 94-14-2.

Proposed by Mr. R. C. Patel, and seconded by Mr. Raochand Ramchand, that Messrs. Ardeshar Bezonjee and Tribhowandas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy retire by rotation from the board, be re-elected as directors of the company. And that Mr. Nasserwanjee Bejonjee Dustoor be appointed an additional director in the board.

Proposed by Mr. B. R. Badshaw, and seconded by Mr. R. F. Wadia, that Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Mistry be appointed for the current year, and his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 50.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Apollo Bunder, which some years back was the fashionable evening resort of the European public of our city, is now become the haunt of all the native loafers who come from the most dirty and infected parts of Bombay, to repose on its benches. Their objectionable habits tend to give the whole place a most displeasing aspect. Now, in my opinion, such a nuisance should be put a stop to, not only at the Apollo Bunder, but also at the Bandstand and the Rajabai Tower Gardens, where loafers daily congregate.—Yours, &c.,

VICTIM.

A MAN HUNT IN LONDON.—One of the most desperate criminals in London—a notorious housebreaker—has just been captured. He was surprised, breaking into a large house in Bermondsey, but for the moment escaped. The police were, however, in hot pursuit, and when brought to bay the man drew a revolver, but police constable Jones pluckily closed with the ruffian, and with assistance effected a capture. The constable risked his life and we rightly call him a hero, but how many of us, by inattention to our health, needlessly risk our lives every day! Let us be wise in time, and with the aid of Holloway's Pills we can regain our health when we are out of sorts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th October were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 9 feet 2 inches against 7 feet 8 inches same date last year. Reaping operations progressing. Preparations for rabi crops continue. Cultivation damaged by locusts in Karachi Taluka. Fodder good. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of rice crops general and of others premature owing to general ravages of locusts. Rabi operations general. Prices high.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed, rice being reaped in two talukas. Cotton pods being injured by locusts in Tando Bago and by Mahlo and Keon insects in Hala. Cultivation damaged by locusts in Kandiaro, Moro and Sakrand. Rabi operations progressing throughout the district. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings advancing. Kharif harvesting begun. Locusts in Thul, injuring crops. Water supply deficient in Sukkur Canal, in Shahdadpur and in Desert Canal. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari fallen by 4 chataks, of bajri by 2 chataks and of rice by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—In talukas Mirpur Khas and Umarkot harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder ample. No locusts. Reports of other talukas not received.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd October 1897).—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary; jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, bajri 11 seers 40 tolas, wheat 6 seers and rice second sort 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Reaping of maize nearly completed, that of other crops progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowing: commenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful. Price of maize at Jhalod has risen from 12½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th October 1897).—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 35 inches 13 cents at Anand, minimum 23 inches 75 cents at Kapadvanj; average for the district 29 inches 34 1-5 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of bajri continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 12 seers, wheat 7½ seers and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Total for season maximum 42 inches 34 cents at Broach, minimum 23 inches 65 cents at Amod. Sowing of wheat, jowari and lang continues. Reaping of bajri and rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—No rain during week. Total for season, maximum 64 inches 35 cents at Pardi, minimum 35 inches 16 cents at Olpad. Reaping of bajri completed in Olpad and in progress in Choras and Bardoli talukas; that of rice in progress all over the district. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in Olpad and Chikhli talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. No change in prices.

Khandesh.—Rain during week 10 cents at Bhadgaon. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Cotton picking commenced in Erandol Taluka. Standing crops in good condition, sowing of rabi in 13 talukas. Cattle get plenty of grass and they are in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 cent. Total for season 26 inches 77 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prices considerably fallen.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 20th and 21st, nil on 22nd and 25th, 2° warm on 23rd and 1° warm on 24th and 26th. Vapour in air defective on 20th and 21st and excessive from 22nd to 26th. Wind normal on 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Abnormal wind southerly on 22nd and 23rd. Distant lightning on 26.

Thana.—Reaping of early rice in progress. State of standing crops excellent. Sowing of a few kinds of rabi crops commenced in Umbargaon. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Rice, 2nd sort, per rupee 10 1-2 seers at Vada, 9 at Mahim, 8¼-2 at Thana, Dahanu, Umbargaon and Bassein, 8 at Bhiwndi, 7 1-2 at Shahapur and Murbad, and 5½ at Mokhada. Cattle healthy except in seven villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain during week at Karjat 2 cents, nil elsewhere. Reaping of early crops in progress. Crops in good condition. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 35 tolas per rupee. Fall in the price at Pen, Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Khalapur and Roha, varying from 20 tolas 1 seer 30 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, 12 cents at Malvan. Reaping of late crops of rice and nachni in progress. Cattle healthy except in Guhagar.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week in seven talukas, maximum being 2 inches 31 cents at Sangamner minimum 5 cents at Nevasa. Total for season, maximum 29 inches 24 cents at Nevasa, minimum 17 inches 62 cents at Kopargaon. Reaping of bajri in progress. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of cattle improving. Green grass abundant. District average price of jowari 9 seers 19 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Sholapur 30 cents, Barsi 14 cents Madha 20 cents, Karmala 4 cents, Pandharpur 23 cents, and Malsiras 22 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 19 inches 71 cents, Barsi 24 inches 72 cents Madha 38 inches 93 cents, Karmala 20 inches 19 cents, Pandharpur 20 inches 21 cents, Sangola 24 inches 49 cents and Malsiras 24 inches 39 cents. Rain sufficient through out the districts. Kharif crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops still in progress in some places. Reaping of bajri in progress in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Pandharpur talukas. Green grass is sufficiently procurable. Condition of cattle is much improved. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Sangola; price stationary in other talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 11 cents at Satara, maximum 41 cents at Wai, minimum 3 cents at Khanapur. No rain at Javli and Patan. Total fall 44 inches 74 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi in progress. Standing crops good except in some places in Satara, Wai and Javli talukas, where they have been damaged by insects. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle improving.

Bijapur.—Rain during week in seven talukas, varying from 7 cents at Indi to 1 inch 37 cents at Hungund. No rain at Muddebihal. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri commenced in some places. Rabi sowing still in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Average rate of food-grains 11 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district except in Athni, maximum being 2 inches 27 cents at Sankeshwar, minimum 2 cents at Hanapur. Water supply sufficient. Standing kharif crops in good condition.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

CONSOLS declined 1-16th per cent. in London yesterday, say to 111 1-2, but French Rentes in Paris were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 103 1-4; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered, at 25 17 1-2 The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was again put down 1-8th per cent., to 2 3-4 per cent; that on short London Bills remaining at 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d. to 27 1-4d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent higher, at 58 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher at £62 7-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 11-32d. per rupee. Yellow Metal was 1-16th lower yesterday at 4 7-8.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 44s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged, at 3 15-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher. Broach was 1-16th lower. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, 6 1-16 cents was still the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton; Futures having been 6 points higher for January, at 6 cents and 7 points up for April, at 6·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales, and the comparison now shown between the arrivals of the new crop this season and the two previous ones is as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	57,000	44,000	38,000
Four days' do. ...	270,000	224,000	187,000
Since 1st ultimo	2,024,000	2,207,000	1,534,000

On re-opening to-day after the holidays, the tone of the market has been quiet, and business has been upon a small scale, the Mills having been almost the only buyers, Exporters having taken only 100 old Bengals, guaranteed "Fine" at Rs. 150 per candy. Local spinners have taken some 300 bales of ready old Oomras and Broach; and they have contracted for 500 "Fully Good" Bengals for December-January delivery, at Rs. 141; 150 Amroti "Fine," at Rs. 171, and 150 "Fine" Mowa, at Rs. 171, both for February-March delivery. The market closed quiet with "Good" Bengals, for January, quoted at Rs. 140; and the same class of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 179 per candy.

The weather and crop reports to hand this morning by wire from the Cotton-growing districts advise a continuance of weather favourable to the picking of the plants of the earliest growths, and the maturing of the crop in the later districts, the only further rain registered having been nearly an inch in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have hardly re-opened yet after the holidays, and we quote prices unchanged generally, with little business passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	960 bales.
Wheat	1,095 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,904 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,976 ,,
Castorseed	1,970 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady. Business for November, at 14s.; for April, at 14s. 6d.; and May, at 15s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,03,516
Other ,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	1,69,430
Other ,, ...	Inc.	,,	1,41,733
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,63,733
Other authorised ,, ...	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	,,	49,329
Bills Discounted and Purchased.....	Dec.	,,	23,973
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	55,936
Cash.....	Dec.	,,	6,14,054

The usual Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued to-day, after Monday, and the intervening days having been holidays, shows but little change in any of the items making up the Return, took place during the week under notice, in which Money was easy, and business was to a great extent suspended in anticipation of the *Diwali* holidays. The figures which we give above for comparison, show a decrease in the Cash Balance, since the end of the week preceding, of some 6¼ lakhs compared with a falling off of 18 lakhs at the close of the week before; while a decrease of about ¾ of a lakh in trade requirements is disclosed. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and Branches there was a falling off, in the aggregate, to the same extent.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate for Bank media of remittance temporarily receded 1-32d. to 1s. 3 19-32d., there being a fair demand for *Diwali* business; but later the rate again improved to 1s. 3 5-8d., at which there was a small enquiry. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market at closing was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 19-32d. to 5-8d.	,,
,, 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ...	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ...	1'66½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 96 13-16 for Money, and 96¾ for both October and November Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 92½ for Tarees.

SHARES are quite dull. Carrimbhoy Mill have declined Rs. 10, and David Rs.5. Commercial Bank are Rs. 2½ higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon, 21th inst.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius noon, 29th inst.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
All Burma wires beyond Chittagong interrupted.
Assam route to Burma right.
Public are warned that owing to cyclone messages to and from Burma are subject to delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Cable Cadiz Tererriffe interrupted.
During interruption Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams for Canaries will be posted from Cadiz 5 a.m., 3rd, 18th, and 30th every month.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	4	p.m.	16	32
Teheran	28	1	57 p.m.	...	45
Suez	28	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	2
,, Karachi	..	42	...	2
,, Madras	..	41	...	1

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SILVER WEDDING.

PETERSON—CHRISTALL—At Glasgow, on the 29th of October, 1872, Peter Peterson, M.A., to Agnes Christall.

POONA.

BIRTH.

SMITH—October 21, at Wellington House, Poona, the wife of Surgeon-Captain J. B. Smith, M. B., I. M. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREY—October 21, at Allahabad, the wife of Capt. Edward Grey, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
MOLE—October 24, at Mussoorie, the wife of P. C. Mole, of a son.
WILSON—October 13, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Captain J. B. Wilson, A.M.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOULIHAN—October 21, at Lala Musa, Henry James Voigt Houlihan, after a lingering illness, aged 23 years and 19 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

IT seems difficult to reconcile the active measures of both French and English in West Africa to strengthen their military forces in the interior, as if war were imminent, with the pending negotiations in Paris for the delimitation of French territories from those of the Royal Niger Company. We are told that at the express desire of M. Hanotaux all the West African questions will be examined by the Commissioners of both countries with a view to a final settlement. Why then have the military authorities in London asked for thirty-five Non-Commissioned volunteers to instruct two thousand Haussas, hastily enrolled, while on the other side the French are hastening the despatch of reinforcements from Senegal to Dahomey? Major Lugard has been summoned by telegraph from Central Africa—a long way off—to receive instructions from Mr. Chamberlain for a mission to the Lagos hinterland. Lord Dufferin when Ambassador in Paris more than once threw ridicule on the notion of two of the foremost States of Europe coming to blows over a few square leagues of malarious swamp or jungle in some unknown region of Africa. He suggested that if war arose two gallows should be erected on which the Ambassadors that failed to avert it should be hanged side by side. If the Major Lugards are entrusted by the British and the Captain Toupees by the French Governments with "missions" and Haussas and Senegalese to delimitate their respective spheres, the sole chance of a peaceful solution of pending questions will depend on the erection of very high gallows indeed in some convenient spot as reminders of the consequences of giving rein to their mania for adding to the millions of square leagues of unprofitable waste already possessed by Great Britain and France in the Dark Continent. We have for our share 2,194,000 square miles of African territory, with a population of upwards of 43,000,000. Not a bad slice of that Continent. France has secured 3,320,000 square miles—including the desert of Sahara, a million of square miles of hot sand—with a population, of 30,000,000 nearly as large as that of the Mother Country. Besides these great annexes, Germany, with a modest 8,40,000 square miles of unproductive soil with 8,000,000 inhabitants, is almost a negligible quantity. Belgium, with the Congo Free State, and its 160,00,000 people whom she has set to collect rubber and ivory on pain of mutilation and death, is a far more important African Power than the Teuton. France has a right of succession if Belgium gets tired of its African adventure. In this eventuality the French Republic will have over four million of square miles of Africa to civilise and administer at her own cost and charges. None of her African investments have as yet yielded her a centime.

Under these circumstances, it does not seem incumbent on either France or Great Britain to go to war about *quelques arpents de boue* more or less in Africa. They have got more on their hands than they are likely to turn to profitable account. But what account will France, Germany, and Great Britain, give of their stewardship? Those mighty Powers during the last few years have cut up Africa as a man might cut up an orange, influenced by an overwhelming desire to suppress the slave trade. Dr. R. N. Cust, a retired Indian Administrator, who has seen a great deal of Africa and judged of what is being done by what he had seen and taken part in when employed in India, puts this question in very piquant form, giving the answer in terms which would fill the Lugards and the Monteils, the Wissmanns, and the Dr. Peters with indignation: "Attila and Genghis Khan could not have done worse than these nominal Christian States. Murder, confiscation, rapine have been the results. Deception and diplomacy have been the machinery. Lust of land and gold has been the motive power." He shows the difference between what was done in India a century ago by the East India Company, and what is being done now in Africa by the European Powers. In their efforts to outwit each other, they have no thought whatever for the prior rights of the inhabitants of the country. In British India the settlements were on the coast and the occupation was gradually pushed up the basins of great rivers teeming with the vast populations dwelling in large cities and in villages; and it took the best part of a century to do this. In Africa, that cautious and sensible policy has been cast aside. The Powers, eager to forestal each other, hasten into the interior, neglecting to establish supports on the long communications with the coast. In India Mussulman and Hindu rulers were ousted, but the lands, the cattle, the gold and other property of the population were left to them. When the Chartered South African Company invaded Lobengula's territories and conquered Matabeleland, the cattle lands and gold mines of the country were appropriated by adventurers—the riff-raff of the British population, as a Secretary of State for the Colonies described them. Baron Dhanis' army in the Congo Free State is accused of doing much worse. One wing of that army of civilisation lived on the vanquished tribesmen in a very literal sense. It is alleged in excuse that without recourse to the only sustenance available, the Army could not have been provisioned. There is the evidence of many witnesses that baskets of human hands are sent regularly to the centres of the Belgian administration to show that remissness in the collection of rubber is duly punished.

Dr. Cust abstains from mentioning these horrible accompaniments of the civilisation of Africa. But he gives the fullest expression to his indignation that while in India the English conquerors robbed no man of his lands for the benefit of alien colonists, and the right of property and religions were respected, in Africa everything is appropriated. He contrasts the respect paid, on the capture of Delhi, to the twelve hundred females of the Imperial harem, who were cared for and handed over to their friends, with the distribution by Gordon among his soldiers of the women rescued from slave-dealers. In justice to that hero, it must be remembered that he had no alternative in the matter. The friends of the women had doubtless all been knocked on the head when their villages were raided. Dr. Cust is on safer ground when he maintains that a railway from the coast through five hundred miles of almost uninhabited country, and a range of mountains to an infertile region, five thousand feet above sea-level, cannot pay its working expenses. Other African railways, whether built with British or German capital, are in the same case. The inhabitants have not risen above the tribal stage; they have few wants, and will not work for luxuries. There are no cities, no accumulated wealth, no agricultural products. One of the earliest and most accurate estimate of the earning power of the railway to Victoria Nyanza was that the whole of the products of Uganda might give the railway work at least for one week in each year. Sir George Portal said the same thing in other words, when he reported to Government that the soil of Uganda is the reverse of fertile. The Rhodesian Railway to Buluwayo just completed will have as good a chance of paying a dividend as Mr. Rhodes' telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo. The European public has not the faintest idea of what the civilisation of Africa by the methods employed by their representatives in that Continent really means. The facts exposed during the prosecution of Dr. Peters, who has been dismissed the German Colonial service for crimes which in Europe would have involved capital punishment; the scandals in the Congo Free State, the incidents in the camp of Stanley's rear-guard during the Emin Expedition; the shooting of Lobengula's envoys; are regarded as exceptional. They are really typical. Dr. Cust does not exaggerate when he complains that throughout there has been an utter neglect of the interests of the unhappy population. They have been saved from deportation to America or elsewhere to be sold as slaves, but they remain at home, and are worked as slaves there, with their lands and cattle confiscated, their Chiefs hanged, their women, as in the Cameroons, flogged by the "most cultured" of Europeans, or worse. On this and kindred subjects, the *National Review* throws a lurid light in an article on "Native Rhodesia." Lord Salisbury holds that the settlement of religious missionary bodies in a tract to which they were sent to preach the gospel, is a proof of prior occupation of the region justifying a claim to sovereignty. A missionary has placed it on record that he was landed from his ship with ten thousand gallons of alcohol. Alcohol also helps in justifying a claim to sovereignty. Treaties, writes Dr. Cust, were made by missionaries, scientific explorers, and designing speculators. The Chief who put his mark to a treaty knew not what he was doing; a brandy bottle was placed by his side and the pen put in his hand. In his ignorance he often assigned the same lands to rival adventurers. All these things go to the building up of a new civilisation in benighted Africa.

THE Imperial Forest School, at Dehra Dun, is not yet accomplishing all that could be desired of it. For although the physical defects of the stud ents are gradually being corrected it is found that their previous education is against them. Some of the students are so ignorant of the English language that they are not able to follow the lectures intelligently, and the consequence is that they do not obtain the full benefit of the tuition provided. To remedy this, we are glad to find, the Board of Control has obtained the sanction of Government to the raising of the standard of English at the Entrance Examination of the school, and in future candidates shall, after passing the entrance examination, undergo a six months' course of practical training in the forests. Orders upon the subject are shortly expected. There are unfortunately not many students attending the school, notwithstanding its attractiveness—the total being only seventy-five, as compared with 106 three years ago. Of these eleven were deputed by various Native States. This is an increase, and the fact is a source of gratification to the Board as showing that the rulers of Native States are gradually recognising the benefits that must arise from the appointment of properly trained men for the administration of their forest estates. As regards other students, it appears that the number entering the school depends entirely on the number of stipends granted by Government. It is, however, believed and hoped that when the prospects open to good men under the recently sanctioned reorganisation of the Provincial Service become more generally known a greater number of natives will be found willing to enter the school at their own expense. The decrease in the proportion of students of European extraction is not regretted either by the Board of Control or by Government. For though the pay of the Provincial Service ranges from Rs.200 to Rs. 600 per mensem, the years which must necessarily be spent in the Ranger class on a pay of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per mensem, before the Provincial Service can be entered, in the opinion of Government, render the service unsuitable for Europeans. However there is a very pleasant as well as lucrative set of appointments open to natives, through the Forestry School at Dehra Dun, and it is a matter for regret they have not hitherto shown their appreciation of the fact more fully.

THOSE who congratulate themselves on the "improved state of public health" in Bombay are, to say the least, a little precipitate. Though the death-rate may be somewhat less than it was a month ago, it is not an improvement on the corresponding week of last year. Indeed, it is considerably worse, for instead of a total death-roll of 606 equivalent to a death-rate of 36·82 per thousand per annum, we have this week 754 or 45·18. A year ago we had only just begun to realise that nothing less terrible than bubonic plague was with us. Quarantine had just been imposed. The exodus had not well begun, and a comparison of the birth-rates shows that the number of women in Bombay at the time was still about normal. The comparison, therefore, shows that if anything, the public health is worse to-day than it was a year ago. But there is no alarm. Any serious recrudescence of the plague would be contrary to the experience of all other cities—London, Milan, Marseilles, Canton, Hong Kong. Of the total number of deaths in the same week last year 137 were attributed to fevers of all kinds. In the seven days ended Tuesday last the number was 158. Of phthisis 84 last year, 114 this; affections of the respiratory organs 74, instead of 148. These are the two headings under which, it is feared, bad cases of plague may have been concealed. Of cholera this time last year we had no fatal case; in the past week there were 22. Thus it will be seen that the public health in Bombay at the present time is far from being what it ought to be, and it is too soon to relax precautionary measures.

MR. J. DE C. ATKINS, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted furlough for two years from 13th November next.

THE holding of the Pandharpur Fair has been absolutely prohibited by the District Magistrate, Sholapur, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act.

A MASSED band practice of all the Regimental bands in Garrison will take place on Monday, the 1st November, at 6-30 a.m., on the Cooperage Bandstand, under the Bandmaster, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co., yesterday, received telegraphic advice from Hongkong, that the yarn prices have all round declined dol. 1.

MR. T. WALKER, M. A. (EDIN.), I.C.S., on relief is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

REV. C. MATHEW, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, is granted leave for sixteen days; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay being appointed to act for him.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MCCLOGHRY, F.R.C. S. I., is appointed to be a member of the Karachi Plague Committee vice Surgeon-Captain H. C. L. Arnima, resigned.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, M.A. (OXON.), is appointed to act as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. Heaton.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. SNELL, on relief in Rajpipla, is appointed Administrator of the Porebundar State, and the lien on his British appointment is suspended during his employment in foreign service. The services of Mr. H. C. Quin, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of Government in the Revenue Department, on his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Snell.

MR. C. H. JOPP, B.A. (OXON.), I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. L. W. Michael was appointed to act as Secretary during the absence of Mr. H. W. Barrow, on privilege leave for a month.

THE *Indian Textile Journal* learns that Mr. Arthur Hullah, M.I.M.E., lecturer on Steam and Mechanics, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, has resigned his post from the 1st ultimo. The students and ex-students of Mr. Hullah's department will have a farewell meeting shortly to vote him a testimonial as a mark of their appreciation of his high qualifications and kind treatment. Mr. Hullah has been connected with the Institute for the past eight years.

THE *Englishman* says:—It is seldom that the cold season sets in with such a sudden "snap" in Calcutta as it has done this year. The change was complete in about twenty-four hours, and now punkahs are superfluous even by day.

THE greater prevalence of anaemia among coolies in Assam from the North-West and Central Provinces, whose ordinary diet is a wheaten food, than among other coolies, has long been commented upon, and is, as Dr. Rogers says in his report on kala-azar, often a cause of their being refused employment. No doubt the disease is partly owing to the excessive thrift of these people, who prefer to starve themselves rather than spend money. Curiously enough it is found that they suffer just as much from this complaint in the West Indies as in the East. Coolie immigration into Assam increased last year by over 11 per cent.

THERE will be six principal observing parties in India during the solar eclipse next January, and twelve observing stations. The first party will be furnished by the joint permanent Eclipse Committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society. This will be split into three sections, one on the coast near Viziadrug in charge of Sir J. Norman Lockyer, with two assistants; another on the railway crossing the central line of shadow, probably near Jeur between Poona and Sholapur, the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck died from exhaustion following on an operation for strangulated hernia.

Regrets at her death are expressed everywhere.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. ADEN.

The search by the Indian Marine steamer Mayo for any survivors there might be of the steamer Aden has proved fruitless.

THE WEST AFRICA QUESTION.

OCT. 28.

The "Times," in a leading article on the Lagos Hinterland question, warns the French Colonial Party that England, whose patience is exhausted, refuses to continue the series of compromises of which France reaps all the advantages.

It is stated at Paris that Sir Edward Monson, the British Ambassador, is likely to experience considerable difficulty in securing the acceptance of British views regarding West Africa, mainly because France does not recognise the Niger Company as a State, and arguing that the Company's Treaties are invalid until they have been officially communicated to France by Great Britain.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transport Dunera has sailed for Bombay.

THE CHITTAGONG CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

Details have just reached Calcutta of the terrible cyclone, at Chittagong, on Sunday. Ships in the harbour fouled each other, and no less than seven brigs were driven ashore. All kutcha buildings in the station were destroyed. The natives are all houseless, and many lives have been lost. No building has escaped damage. The Port Commissioner's house was wrecked, and the Commissioner's much damaged, the Railway offices unroofed, and two unfinished pucca houses were levelled to the ground. The roads are all blocked with fallen trees. No casualties occurred among Europeans.

Telegraph communication with Calcutta is maintained with difficulty by a single line, which is blocked with urgent messages.

INDIA AND A GOLD STANDARD.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 28.

A telegram from the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, dated, London 27th October, says:—The *Times* draws special attention to the forcible letter from Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod, the eminent authority on the literature of Economics reviewing the Indian financial history of the past century, advocating a Gold standard with subsidiary Silver currency adapted to the special circumstances of the country. He insists that more gold lies hoarded in India than is required for the purpose.

THE FAMINE.

SIMLA, OCT 28.

The numbers under famine relief again show a substantial reduction, the total for India and Burma having now fallen to 762,598, or two lakhs less than last week. Every province shares in the decrease, except Bengal and Burma, which record a small increase, the former under the heading of relief-works, and the latter under that of gratuitous relief.

The prices are again slightly easier, but the fall is unimportant, as the rates generally remain exceedingly high.

THE NORTH STAFFORD REGIMENT.

The North Staffords who arrived in Bombay from Egypt on the 22nd, have been ordered to Umballa.

MILITARY NEWS.

Mr. Erewin reverts to the Finance Department from the date of his relief by Mr. Palmer of his office of Chief Superintendent, Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Street, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The Government of India have now definitely sanctioned the introduction of Class Squadron and Company Organisation into the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Each Cavalry Regiment will have one Squadron of Sikhs and one of Jats, with a third Squadron of either Deccani or Hindustani Mahomedans; while each Infantry Regiment will have three Companies of Rajputs, three Companies of either Deccani or Hindustani Mahomedans, and two Companies of either Jats or Ahirs.

THE POONA MURDERS.

ACCUSED FURTHER REMANDED.

POONA, OCT. 28.

Damodher Hari Chapekar, who stands accused in connection with the recent murders in Poona, was again placed before the Magistrate, at the Faraskhana, this morning, when a further remand against him was obtained.

ANOTHER ROBBERY AT POONA.

Many thefts have been occurring since of late in Poona. Early this morning, Rajnura Sambhu, a shroff, residing in Kirkee cantonment, had his house broken by making a hole in the wall. The shroff was fast asleep at the time the thieves were at work, and they managed to carry away a box, containing a quantity of gold and silver, worth about Rs. 300.

No trace of the thieves is to be found.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 45 cases and 45 deaths in Poona city, to-day, and in the surrounding villages 7 cases; while 40 fresh cases occurred in the cantonment with 18 deaths, the imported cases numbering 10.

In the General Plague Hospital 55 fresh admissions were made, and 25 discharged cured, leaving 321 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital there remain 64 under treatment, and in the Hindu, 50.

The total mortality in Poona city was 59.

EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE.

OUTBREAK IN THE POLICE LINES.

Several cases of plague have occurred at the new Police Lines in Poona city, and a large number of persons are leaving every day.

THE PLAGUE AT JULLUNDHER.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SATISFIED WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS.

LAHORE, OCT. 28.

Sir Mackworth Young, Governor of the Punjab, returned to Lahore, last evening. The arrival was private.

His Honour is quite satisfied with his inspection of the plague suppression arrangements in force at Khatkar Kalan, in Jullundher district. The village is sixteen miles from the station of Phagwara, on the North-Western Railway, and comprises about 1,400 inhabitants.

The villagers seem to have accepted the arrangements cheerfully, not a single complaint having been received yet. Not a single case has occurred among the people who have camped out.

On the 28th there were no fresh cases. Up to then there have been 66 cases with 30 deaths.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

The Second Brigade Malakhand Force remains at Malakhand, and the first Brigade encamps near Jalala for the present.

The Guides Cavalry and Infantry go to Mardan.

RAID ON HARI SINGH KOBURG POST.

The small post of Hari Singh Koburg, held by a party of the 5th Bengal Infantry, on the Peshawar-Jamrud road, was raided, yesterday morning, one sepoy being killed and three wounded.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH THE KHYBER RIFLES.

LAHORE, OCT. 28.

News from Jamrud states that, this morning, a force composed of the Khyber Rifles went up to the pass to reconnoitre, and there has been a fight, and some of the men have been killed, but no details are to hand as yet.

AFRIDI DESERTERS,

INSPECTION OF TRANSPORT.

From the line of communication the loss has been reported of three more rifles from the 1st Brigade's Camp at Chakdara, a carbine being also stolen from the camp.

Two Afridi sepoys have deserted from the 26th Punjab Infantry at Malakhand, taking their rifles with them.

During the crossing of the Swat river by the advanced depot of camels, three were swept down the river and lost. The Second Brigade will remain at Malakhand. Yesterday morning, the transport which returned with the second Brigade was inspected. They were with a few exceptions in excellent condition, and only 18 mules were found unfit out of a total of about 1,200, and this being after nearly three months' work, speaks for itself.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BLOOD.

RIFLE THIEVING CONTINUED.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 28.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Malakhand, 27th October, states:—Sir Bindon Blood again inspected the defences of Malakhand to-day, and will move to-morrow to Dargai, taking with him some of the Guides Cavalry, 10th Field Battery, and the Highland Light Infantry; the 1st Brigade, probably following in a day's time.

There was inspection to-day of the Transport animals which were with the 2nd Brigade in the recent operations. Out of nearly 1,300 only 18 are on the sick list.

All sick and wounded here are doing well.

ATTACKS ON CONVOYS.

Rifle thieves are again at work here and Chakdara, and five rifles and carbines were stolen last night in spite of careful precautions.

A telegram, dated Camp Bara, 27th October, says:—Some cases of daring thefts occurred on the night of the 22nd instant. A party of thieves succeeded in carrying off two Commissariat bullocks from among a convoy which had come in late at night from Peshawar, and a portion which had camped out independently and unknown to the nearest guard. The same party a little later shot a dhobie and carried off several bundles of clothing.

A convoy of bullock carts, which came in from Peshawar, last night, about 10-30, was also attacked by thieves within 300 yards of the camp. Two drivers were badly wounded and two bullocks carried off. Two dak horses belonging to the Post Office, which were tethered some 150 yards from the fort, were also carried off, but one was subsequently recovered.

ATTACK ON A PICQUET.

A picquet of the 37th Dogras was attacked near Hari Singh, last night, one havildar being killed, and three sepoys wounded, and four rifles stolen.

Road-making towards Mamani is being steadily carried on. By this evening the road will be completed up to seven miles from the Camp.

THE TOCHI VALLEY FORCE.

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

The Kazha Column Tochi Force reached Inzarkach on Tuesday, and was there joined by General Bird.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe sailed for Bombay this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 28th instant, via Lamu, and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-4

TICCA GHARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The warning of "H. M." regarding plague and ticca gharries, published in your issue of this day, deserves the attention of the public. The police, it would appear, have the power of hiring public conveyances to convey destitute sick persons to hospital. It occasionally happens that such patients brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital turn out to be suffering from plague or cholera. This is a grave danger, and until the practice of conveying sick persons in ticca gharries is forbidden, and these vehicles, which are now a disgrace as well as a danger to the city, thoroughly reformed, the public would be well advised to use the clean, cool, well-horsed trams which reflect the greatest credit on their capable manager.—Yours, &c.,

CHAS. MONKS, Surg.-Major, I.M.S.

Somerset House, Breach Candy, Oct. 23.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. YARRA.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Yarra sailing to-day, at noon:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Kotchanoff	Mrs F R Begbie and two children
Mrs Malloff	Mrs C L Wilson and child
Mr Harang	Miss Mackenzie Kennedy
Mr d'Heursel	Surg Capt W Carr Sprague
Mr Rey	Mr and Mrs Phelips, child, two infants and ayah
Mr Champenois	Mr and Mrs H D Cama
Mr Charretier	Miss Fisher
Mr and Mrs Lunet de La Gonquerre	Mr J W J Bagnell
Mr Roussin	Mr Stalnig
Miss Alice Bataille	Mrs F A T Phillips, two children, niece and ayah
Mr Beauverie	Mr Ferrard
Mr Michelot	Mrs P Rousset and two children
Mr Sanial	
Mr Broeset Heckel	
Mr and Mrs Melaye	
Mr Ramyer	

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Monkowsky.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY.—OCT. 27.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY.—OCT. 28.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	87·3
6 p.m.	86·8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

COLONEL HADDOW WOUNDED.

GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SHINWARI, OCT. 27.

There was no firing into the camp last night, partly because the tribesmen have temporarily disappeared, and partly because some of the surrounding hills are now held by detachments of our force with a view to keeping off sharp shooting.

As the 15th Sikhs were travelling to Khangarbur village, yesterday, a stray shot hit Colonel Haddow, D. S. O. of that regiment, in the leg. Though only a flesh wound, it will necessitate his return to India. The tribesmen still hold the Sampagha heights and broken ground on this side and behind it.

The advance takes place to-morrow. The 1st Division, under General Symons, moves on the western side, and the 2nd Division, under General Yeatman-Biggs, on the eastern side. The objective is Kandi Mishti.

The Northamptons and 36th Sikhs have a specific task assigned to them.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

The 15th Sikhs, yesterday, cleared the plains near Kangarbur of the sungars, and established a picquet east of General Lockhart's Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haddow, of the 15th Sikhs, was severely wounded. No other casualties occurred.

A foraging party in the Upper Khanki Valley has again been fired on, the party operating down the valley being unmolested.

A twelve-pounder battery of six guns with elephant carriage is being organised to join the Peshawar Column at Bara.

European ranks and guns come from A Battery, R. H. A., Rawalpindi.

A Private of the West Surreys was killed, on Tuesday, in the rear-guard returning to Karappa Camp from Kangarbur.

A reserve of men and animals for both British and Native Mountain Batteries beyond the frontier is to be formed at Rawalpindi. It will consist of a major, captain, three subalterns, fifty British and sixty Native gunners, and 140 native drivers. The last two classes will be supplied by Volunteers from the Hyderabad Contingent. A few non-commissioned officers will also be furnished by the 5th Mountain Battery, R.A., and the Hazara Battery, while 150 country-bred horses will come from the Hapur Depot.

The ten additional I. M. S. doctors, who were requisitioned on the 15th instant, are to be withdrawn from civil employ for duty connected with the Tirah Expedition.

THE COMBINED ADVANCE.

REPORTED ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY.

COLONEL SAGE WOUNDED.

LATER.

A telegram, received to-night, state that both the Divisions of General Lockhart's Force moved this morning to Ghundaki towards the Sampagha Pass, clearing the heights on either flank, the casualties being two privates, wounded.

A Reconnaissance was then made towards the Sampagha, where the enemy were found in strength, and Colonel Sage, 1sts Gurkhas, was here severely wounded. No other casualties are reported.

THE FIGHT AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

LAHORE, OCT. 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has the following:—Regarding the Chagru Kotal fight on the 20th, an officer in the fight says the position had to be taken by the frontal attack alone. The Saroba heights present towards the Chagru Kotal the perpendicular face of a rock 300 feet in height; the approach is along a narrow column, devoid of any cover, from which there is one path to the right of the rock up to the ridge.

The first rush across this space was made by the 1-2nd Gurkhas, every man of whom fell and was shot at as he lay there. The Dorsets attempted a rush, but were likewise mown down. Finally, the guns having been allowed to cool down a little,

SHELLS WERE POURED IN

as fast as possible, and the Gordon Highlanders advanced with their pipes playing and took the position. One has to look a long way back in history to find a more magnificent display of fighting. The enemy themselves admit it, and say the men are led by Shers (tigers), and nothing will keep them back. The Saroba heights were then occupied, and have been so ever since.

CAMP KARAPPA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

The enemy have disappeared from the proximity of Karappa Camp. It is supposed that they have either gone back to their homes for supplies or are massing at the Sampagha.

The first and 2nd Divisions march to Gandaki to-day, the 1st Division by the road to the north-west of the camp, and the 2nd division by the Kandi Mishti road. One British and one Native Battalion are to be detailed for an operation (object not known.)

Karappa is to be garrisoned by the 21st Madras Pioneers and a Battalion.

THE FIGHT AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

THE ENEMY STUBBORN AND LOSE HEAVILY.

A PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHINWARI, OCT. 21.

I SENT you a telegram of yesterday's fight at the Chagru Kotal saying that there were 100 casualties, including six officers. I am afraid the list is considerably larger than I had at first thought. To begin with, three officers have been killed, one very dangerously wounded, and three severely, and three slightly wounded. Casualties amongst British and Native ranks were 160 killed and wounded.

The enemy established themselves in an almost impregnable position, looking down and commanding the zig-zag path leading over the Kotal. The guns commenced shelling them about ten o'clock, and the infantry attacked them under cover of the Mountain Batteries. You can imagine how stubbornly the enemy held their ground, as the three batteries fired over one thousand rounds between them before the position was actually rushed. The enemy's numbers were supposed to have been twelve thousand. Their shooting was very straight, as our unusual list of casualties only too plainly shows. They themselves were in splendid position on the sungars, and our infantry fire did not do them very much harm, but the heavy shrapnel fire must have inflicted heavy losses, in fact scouts have come in to-day bearing news that after the fight the enemy were fleeing over the Khanki Walley leaving their dead and wounded. Many swords and guns were found, which also shows how hurried was their flight.

The Gordon Highlanders behaved splendidly, with great dash, and so indeed did all our troops. The enemy's position on the top of the highest peak on the hill was made very strong by a high loop-holed sungar, and they were also provided with head-cover protecting them from the shrapnel fire of the Mountain Batteries. This accounts for the fire of the guns taking such a long time to dislodge them from their position. At one time one section of nineteen men, of the 2nd Gurkhas, were advancing. And out of these seventeen were killed and wounded almost at the same time. Several of the wounded and most of the killed were each hit in several places. Several of the officers, who were wounded, say that after they were down on the ground the enemy's marksmen still continued to shoot at them. Several wonderful escapes there have been, too, shots passing through clothes, helmets, breaking sword hilts and bayonet handles, in fact, just in one unprotected portion of our advance, about five hundred yards from the position, there was a regular rain of bullets. The Politicals say that there were 18 clans of the Afridis engaged in the battle, but as yet they have not been able to estimate the casualties on the enemy's side.

The Gordon Highlanders, who eventually rushed the position, stayed in the sungars during the night, and were without any great coats—or blankets,—and at a height of 5,500 feet on top of a breezy kotal must have had a very cold night. The wounded passed a miserable night also. Every available stretcher was sent up from Camp containing two blankets. The road up the Pass was blocked with transport, and wounded officers and men were made as comfortable as circumstances could admit. All the doctors, regimental and belonging to hospitals, were busy at work all night, stretchers taking a long time to reach the wounded.

The three bodies of the officers, who were killed, Captain Smith, Major Judge and Lieutenant Lamont, were sent down to Kohat, to-day, for burial. The soldiers who were killed have been buried along the hillside, and the Native officers and the rank-and-file of the sepoys have been buried by their side, or burnt according to their respective creeds. The wounded officers are doing well, with the exception of Captain Robinson, of the 2nd Gurkhas, who is very dangerously wounded.

SHINWARI, OCT. 22.

The 1st Division were to have crossed, early this morning, but as yet only half are on their way, the remainder following at daybreak to-morrow morning. General Lockhart is with the 2nd Division at Karappa, and I think intends pushing on to-morrow. The nights and mornings are very cold, and the days are not unpleasantly warm. We are nearly 3,500 feet here, and shall be higher still at Karappa, and higher still as we advance.

I had my list of casualties first, yesterday, but could not send it off till the official list went, and it was delayed 14 hours. However, I got it through by private heliograph.

On Monday evening Sir William Lockhart had concentrated in his camp, beyond the Khanki River, the whole of his two divisions, with the exception of three native regiments and one company of Sappers. Of these the 30th Punjab Infantry were holding Dargai, the scene of the action on the 20th; while the 2-4th Gurkhas were on Chagru Kotal, forming a link between Shinawari and Khangarbur, or Karappa, as the camp is now called. The 25th Bombay Pioneers and the Maler Kotla Sappers were still engaged in improving the road between Chagru Kotal and the river, parts of which were in a very bad state. With the arrival of the 2nd Queen's Regiment and the Dirajat Mountain Battery, Sir William Lockhart had his full force of British troops and mountain artillery ready to attack the enemy's entrenched position on the Sampagha Pass. The forward movement was fixed to take place on Tuesday.

The sniping into the camp at Karappa at night has caused less casualties than might have been expected, but unfortunately one officer has been severely wounded. Captain F. Badcock, 5th Gurkhas, Field Intelligence Officer, had his left arm smashed by a bullet which struck him above the elbow. The bone was so much splintered that the arm had to be amputated. Captain Badcock was wounded on the same arm at the storming of Nilt Fort in the Hunza Nagar expedition, where he showed great gallantry in leading a party of the 5th Gurkhas after the gate of the fort had been blown in by Captain Aylmer, who won the Victoria Cross on that occasion. Much sympathy will be felt for Captain Badcock now that he has been a second time wounded.

Every precaution is being taken to guard the line of communications between Kohat and Shinawari, as it is known that parties of raiders are lying up among the low hills and ravines to the north of the road. All the convoys are strongly escorted, and no attack has yet been made upon them. Tongas and ekkas run regularly between the two places, and the tribesmen evidently keep a look-out for these. On Monday two ekkas were attacked near Mahomedzai, one driver being killed, while the other driver and a passenger were wounded. It may be noted that neither on the Ublan Pass near Kohat on the east, nor on the Thall-Kurram line on the west do the tribesmen seem equal to making any diversion now that the main body of our troops are in the Khanki Valley. This is doubtless due to the absence of skilled leaders and want of concerted action among the various clans engaged in hostilities. The Afridis and Orakzai are awaiting the attack which they know must be delivered shortly against the Sampagha Pass, and pending this action they do not seem inclined to resort to ordinary guerilla warfare. They have in fact stood on the defensive since their abortive attempt to stop the advance of our troops across the Samana range into the Khanki Valley.

One good effect said to have been produced by the two actions in the neighbourhood of Dargai is that the Afridis have been much impressed by the gallant manner in which our officers led the troops to the attack under heavy fire. The reports which reached the Camp show that the tribesmen acknowledge that their defeat was mainly owing to the fine example set by the officers, more particularly on the 20th, when an almost impregnable position had to be stormed.—*Pioneer.*

THE ATTACKS ON THE DARGAI RIDGE.

For the last few days the question everywhere asked throughout the Punjab has been—what was the object of the two attacks on the Dargai ridge? Without special knowledge of local conditions and exigencies, however, it is ticklish work criticising the General in the field, and is apt to be unjust; we have, therefore, refrained up to the present from public comment upon the subject. But a telegram from Sir William Lockhart's Head-quarters shows that the same question is the general topic of conversation in the camp itself. To the lay observer it would appear that two, and only two courses, were open, namely, either not to make the first attack until the force was ready to move forward, or else once the attack was made to occupy the position on the first occasion, as it was afterwards occupied on the second. The first attack is explained by our correspondent on the ground that it was thought wise to give the enemy a lesson before he had had time to entrench his right flank. So far so good, but the necessity for making the second attack, in the particular way it was done, still remains to be explained. The loss that we incurred in that action is not more than was to be expected in the storming of a position of such great, natural strength, and if it had been incurred in a single successful attack no one would have grumbled; but it is a different thing to feel that the second attack should not have been necessary at all, and that a loss of 163 killed and wounded should be absolutely thrown away. Turning, then, to the second attack, Sir William Lockhart's purpose, if we understand arright, seems to have been to march right past the enemy into the Khanki Valley. It is improbable in the extreme that there was any intention of the whole force executing this manœuvre, as that would have left the enemy on the height in rear of our force, and in a position to cut off our lines of communications; but when General Yeatman Biggs' division had reached the Khanki Valley, the first division under General Symons would still be in Shinawari camp, and thus would our force not only be between the two portions of the enemy's lashkar, and able to deal with those on the Dargai ridge and those guarding the Sampagha Pass in detail, but also the body on the Dargai ridge would be in the position.

PARTICULARLY OBJECTIONABLE TO THE ASIATIC,

of being placed between two fires and having their retreat cut off. This appears, at any rate, at this distance from the spot, to be an ideal plan of campaign, and how it came to be spoiled by the action of the Second Division in attacking the Dargai ridge direct from the Chagru Kotal, without any flanking attack whatever, seems to require some explanation. At any rate, as we have already said, a loss of 163 soldiers, which cannot be shown to have been absolutely necessary, is not one to pass over in silence. It seems very evident from our telegram that Sir William Lockhart is not personally responsible for this purposeless proceeding. For the rest the lesson of the present fighting seems to be that it is seldom expedient, even in Indian warfare, where dash and courage are often sufficient to cover the effect of tactical or strategical mistakes, to override first principles. There were two ways of getting into the Afridi Tirah, one by using the Khyber Pass and the Valley Bara River, and the other which leads by the wide detour through Kohat, round to the west of the Samana posts, and then necessitates the storming and passage of three considerable mountain ranges. To force the first and easiest of these ranges has cost us 200 men; on the other hand, in 1878 Ali Musjid and the Khyber Pass, though held by regular troops, backed by the whole Afridi tribe, were taken with the trifling loss of seventy men; so much easier is it to pass between parallel obstacles rather than to take them at right angles. Again, looked at from the enemy's point of view, nothing is more difficult to defend than a valley up which an opponent is advancing, whereas a well defined ridge is to the hill man the beau ideal of a defensive position. We hear that the

EMPLOYMENT OF THE RESERVE BRIGADE AND THE PESHAWAR COLUMN

of the Tirah expeditionary force, for striking a decisive blow at the combination in the Tirah country, in accordance with certain plans conceived by Sir William Lockhart, and which we mentioned recently, is not likely to be attempted. Further investigation of the natural obstacles to be encountered, and the amount of opposition to be expected, has rendered it inexpedient, we believe, in the opinion of Government to do so. The freedom of action allowed the General Officer Commanding to prosecute the subjugation of the Afridis of Tirah will not, we understand, include a departure from the original plan of campaign, which was drawn up on the instructions of Government, nor any radical change in the dispositions of the forces at his command, which may involve the security of the line of communications and base, before obtaining such a position of strategic mastery for the advanced columns as will assure the accomplishment of the objects of the expedition. The Afridi and Orakzai jirgas from the Khyber, which sent the Kurmana Maliks to Jamrud to represent them, have, we learn from a Peshawar correspondent, been

REFUSED A HEARING

by the Political Officer at Jamrud, and their petitions were rejected on the ground that Government had ordered further negotiations with them to cease, in view of the expedition into Tirah, placing the full authority for dealing with the whole subject of the frontier disturbances in the hands of Sir William Lockhart. Any representations, therefore, which they wished to make, they were told should now be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the expedition, who alone is empowered to consider their case. We learn from a Kurram correspondent that the Afridi Khan Naib Hakim, of the Samana country, received a communication from the maliks of the Kurmana and Masuzai clans of Tirah, which was conveyed by the same messengers who brought the reply to Sir William Lockhart's proclamation to the tribes. In this letter the maliks call upon the Naib Hakim to mediate between the British and the Afridis for a settlement of the dispute, which, the maliks allege, is due to the following acts of the Government, which the Orakzais and people of Tirah regard as tyrannical. (1) The high rate of the salt duty, which they contend should be immutably fixed at four rupees; (2) the interference of British officials with the Khyber territory; (3) the invasion and occupation of the Samana country; and (4) the occupation of the Zerigh lands near the Kurram Valley which belong to the Turis of the Baiesh Khel tribes. The Naib Hakim, we understand, is called upon as a good Mussulman to side with his countrymen in dealing with the Kaffir Government, and to obtain by his influential mediation the greatest advantage for the Mussulmans, consistently with their position as sufferers from the tyrannical action of the Kaffirs. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DRAWING THE WAZIRI'S TEETH.

A GROWL FROM TOCHI.

We have received the following letter from an indignant correspondent with that lost legion, the Tochi Field Force, growing to what lengths, what we have already styled the rose-water policy of Government, was being carried in that delectable region up to the last day or two:—May I ask, enquires our correspondent, whether, among the din of arms on the Frontier from Kohat to the Malakhand, the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief have forgotten the existence of the Tochi Field Force? Four months ago that Force consisted of two Brigades, each of four fine regiments; now one regiment has been sent back, not having 200 fit and sound men left, and the seven regiments remaining are not much better, half of their shown effective strength being composed of weak and sickly men. There is scarcely an officer who has not been down with fever or dysentery, and 40 per cent. of them are unfit for any hard work, thanks to a hot weather campaign in one of the most unhealthy valleys in India. There is not an officer or man in the whole Force who is not sick of the whole thing and pines to be back, owing to the weakness of Government in dealing with this tribe, and the action of a Political, who can hardly be called determined. There is no reflection on the General, when I say he is

MUCH TOO KIND-HEARTED A MAN

for this sort of work; the Waziris will not fight, and our presence in this valley is bringing lakhs of rupees into the country, so much so, that it will pay them to commit another outrage when the Force is broken up, in order that they may be again "punished"; villages well known to be harbouring snipers and murderers we are distinctly forbidden to punish; prisoners brought in are let off and rewarded by the Politicals. Will it be believed that the murderers of the two sepoys of the 25th Punjab Infantry (who were shot last August, while escorting the Mail cart near Idaki) are well known, and in the village, where the rifles now are, is well known; but retaliation is strictly forbidden. A prisoner caught red-handed firing at our troops is being carefully kept somewhere on the line "pending negotiations," which never come off; a sepoy of one of the regiments, who shot dead, and quite right too, a Waziri, who was bolting away with a Martini rifle, which he had snatched from a sepoy of the same regiment, has been hauled up and severely reprimanded; a sowar, who ran through another Waziri, who had fired at him and missed, has also been officially abused; another who shot a Waziri, who was hurling rocks on him from a hill, will

NEVER FORGET THE TELLING OFF HE GOT.

The action of the authorities in the case of the 14th Sikhs will not be forgotten in a hurry by that fine regiment, which now doubts whether it would be justified in defending its walls at Datta Khel. There is only one way of dealing with this tribe, and that is to make them incapable of further outrages by drawing their teeth, that is, by completely disarming them. Every village which has fired on our troops, or which has been in the habit of harbouring murderers and snipers, should be razed to the ground; clemency, as so often preached to a deaf Government, is utterly useless and only mistaken for fear; once the country is disarmed and the carrying or possession of arms a capital offence, after a few sharp, stern lessons, Waziristan would be pacified, and these costly and oft-repeated expeditions would not occur again. At the present time every Waziri carries fire-arms and knives, and if he gets a chance will shoot one from behind a rock, and it is not until the unfortunate military man has been missed that he can retaliate, and even then, it seems he is liable to a wigging. There is another matter too, which is very disgraceful to our Government; we allow Rs. 600 (the Waziri value of a life) to be paid for the blood of each of its murdered sepoys, and the offence is condonsd! This is absolutely weak and wrong: money may, and should be, taken for the family of the murdered man, but blood only should pay for blood, and a fearful retribution should follow the murders of our men. At present this Force is rotting simply, hospitals full, regiments decimated, officers and men thoroughly disgusted, and if we have to wait for the Madda Khels to return to receive their punishment, we shall sit here till Doomsday.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE TOCHI COLUMN WAKING UP.

A telegram, dated Sherani, Tochi, *thro.* Dattakhel, Oct. 24th, to the *C. and M. Gazette*, says:—There being reasons to believe that the Madda Khels were being given asylum by the Macahas of the Shawal Tangi, three columns were sent out yesterday by General Egerton under Colonel Featherstonhaugh, 2of the A. and S. Highlanders, Colonel Pollock, of the 1st Sikhs, and Colonel Hogge, of the 33rd Punjab Infantry, to visit the villages in the Shawal, and to thoroughly search the country. Colonel Hogge's column was successful in coming across a khirri of Madda Khels, and in seizing a large number of goats, sheep and cattle. A small party of the enemy fired on this column, and being pursued, two of them were shot. No casualties on our side.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. L. W. Field, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 42 officers, 14 ladies, 11 children, 1,020 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 women, and 94 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Brig Surg Lieut and Mrs J H Moore, M St F	Lieut and Mrs F H Pigon and infant, I S Corps
Lieut Col P J Hughes, Scottish Rifles	Lieut H F Lea, Yorkshire Regt
Major A H W Bratt, R A	Lieut A B Blair, I S Corps
Surg Major J H Nicholas, A M Staff	Lieut A W Brown, Suffolk Regt
Major A Lumle, 1st Somerset, L I	Lieut M Biddulph, R H A
Surg Major V E Hunter, A M Staff	Lieut W H Climo, I S Corps
Surg Major and Mrs W E Berryman and three children, A M Staff	Lieut A R Armstrong, 19th Hussars
Surg Capt and Mrs G T Mould, I M S	Lieut E W Castello, I S Corps
Captain C J McArthur, K O S Borderers	Lieut G W Stewart, 2nd Lanc Fus
Capt A H Dobbs, I S Corps	Surg Lieut S P James, I M S
Surg Capt and Mrs H E Smithson and child, A M Staff	Lieut B C Kavutze, East York Regt
Capt A Beadon, Wilts Regt	Lieut Griffith, I S Corps
Capt L L R Samson, Lanc Fus	2nd Lieut G D P Swinley, I S Corps
Capt J F Stewart, I S Corps	2nd Lieut L H Thornton, Rifle Brigade
Capt E M Lafone, 4th Hussars	2nd Lieut L A E Ollivant, R Fus
Surg Capt H A Stalkart, A M Staff	Gunner G Edwards, Royal Navy
Capt A G Moore, I S Corps	Gunner A Weeks, Royal Navy
Capt and Mrs F T P Scoones and 3 children, R Fus	Wife of Lieut F W D Trotter, 3rd Bo L Infantry
Capt H I E Palmer, Corps of Guides	Wife of Lieut D G Bryce, I S Corps
Capt M B Roberts, I S Corps	Wife of Hon'ble Capt H Carlaws, 1st Gordon High
Capt G P Campbell, R E	Wife of Capt H Lowther and infant, 2nd H C
Capt W H Jones, R A	Wife of Capt J H Chapman and son, D C L I
Capt H W R Senior, I S Corps	Widow of Major A Burton, R A
Lieut and Mrs M F Harding and infant, 19th M Infantry	Wife of Lieut V F W Tregears, 2nd H C
Lieut and Mrs J Hopkins, 4th Dra Guards	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	5
B Mandvi	3	1	22
C Market, Dhobie Talao, and Khara Talao	3a	0	17
D Khetwady	0	0	5
E Kamatipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	1	29
F Parel	0	0	12
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1b	0	10
Total	11	8	105
Total to date	13,833	11,069	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Ahmednagar).
b From Kalyan Railway Station, on his way from Poona to Dadar.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Attacks	14
Deaths	5

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Tuesday to 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,186, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,250, making a total of 5,436 persons. Departures by sea 998, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,385, making a total of 5,383 persons. From 6 a.m. on Wednesday to 6 a.m. yesterday, arrivals by sea 631, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,049, making a total of 4,680 persons. Departures by sea 912, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,228, making a total of 5,140 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

On Wednesday there were in all seven deaths from plague in the different plague hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 117 in all.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

The Medical Officers' report stated that fifty-three houses were visited in the Agripada District, and one death from plague was discovered. The deceased was a recent arrival from Baroda, and died after two days' illness in Bombay.

For the week ending the 16th October there were 1,074 deaths from all causes in the district of Rohtak. A considerable improvement took place in the next week, when the mortality reached the total of only 746. In the Ferozepore district the total number of deaths reported for the week ending 16th October was 746.

FIRE AT COLABA.

ABOUT noon, yesterday, one of the three rows of cadjan sheds erected by the Municipality for the occupation of the Municipal scavengers, behind the Gun Carriage Factory, at Colaba, was found to be on fire, and in an incredibly short time the entire cluster of sheds were razed to the ground. A cotton godown which abutted these sheds was partially damaged, along with its contents. The sheds were occupied by forty-nine persons, all of whom were away from home when the fire broke out. The outbreak originated from the fire-places in one of the compartments in the central row, occupied by one Limbaji Rowji. As soon as the alarm was raised, telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations, and the Colaba engine, under Mr. Champ, arrived on the spot within a few minutes, followed quickly by the Fort, Babula Tank, and Gowalia Tank steamers. The Colaba and Fort engines were at once set to work, but by this time the flames, being fed with the comb

THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a fact amply proved by experience and history that if a nation, which had once reached the very pinnacle of civilization and progress, and is now fallen from that height to the very pit of degradation and ignorance, cannot once more awake to concentrate its energy on its regeneration, and cannot provide the means of imparting higher education for its youths, the fate of such a nation is that it will die out "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." Such is the case of the Mahomedans of India generally and those of Bombay particularly. Upon the active steps and prompt measures of the various communities of Islam depend, the well-being and prosperity of the Mahomedan nation.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan after a life-long labour in the cause of Mahomedan education has come to the conclusion that without higher education, strict moral training, and a strong feeling of nationality, the progress of the Mahomedans is impossible.

A National College with a good staff of European and Indian professors is needed, and an extensive boarding-house attached to the college where a large number of Mahomedan students could reside. A large sum of money will be required, but if opinion among the Mahomedans of Bombay be properly directed, the money should be forthcoming. Let us see how far the Mahomedans of Bombay have tried to realize Sir Syed's high ideal and how much remains for them to do.

It is true during the last decade there has been some educational revival among the Mahomedans of Bombay and the proof of that revival we see in the existence and maintenance of the Anjuman-I-Islam Madrassas. The founders and well-wishers of the Anjuman-i-Islam deserve the sincere thanks of their co-religionists for the good work they have been doing in the cause of Mahomedan education. Their efforts are not confined to primary education alone, but are extended to secondary education also. The teaching and working of the Anjuman-I-Islam High School are praiseworthy. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, in the annual report says: "This High School (Anjuman-i-Islam) has already justified the confidence of its founders and is already taking its place in the first rank of the High Schools of the Presidency. I may record in short that my anticipations of the benefits to be obtained from the change to suitable quarters have been more than realized in every respect, and I consider that Mohomedan secondary education has now entered upon a new and distinctly promising stage." No doubt the Anjuman-I-Islam fully deserves the praise, but that is not all that the Mahomedans of Bombay require now. Whatever has been done hitherto in the cause of Mahomedan education is quite insufficient. Much still remains to be done.

To foster a national feeling among the students and to save them from the thousand and one temptations of a big city like Bombay, a boarding house for students is needed. The fund is already started, and Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Haji Yousuf Haji Ismail have very generously contributed Rs. 17,500 towards the Anjuman-Islam boarding house fund. I would take the liberty to make a friendly suggestion to the Anjuman-i-Islam regarding the boarding house fund. In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th instant a correspondent says that Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim has very generously come forward with an offer of a large sum of money to establish a Free Library for the Mahomedans in commemoration of the appointment of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, to the Secretaryship of the Anjuman-i-Islam. Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim deserves the thanks of the Mahomedans, for his philanthropic offer of a Free Library. But I beg to say that the proposal of a Free Library cannot bear any comparison in importance and urgency to the construction of a Students' boarding house. In a place like Bombay it is not very difficult for men who really wish to read to get books; and I would, respectfully suggest the Anjuman-I-Islam committee that the donor should be asked to allow the material to take the shape of rooms in the proposed boarding house of the Anjuman, and thus to connect the names of the donor and the promising young secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam with the building. In conclusion, I beg to say that the aim of the Mahomedans should be to see the Anjuman-I-Islam High School developed into a big National Mahomedan College and become the Cordova of the East.—Yours, &c.,

M. A. FAKIH, B. A.,
of the M. A. O. College.

FOOTPATH OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am grieved to call the notice of the authorities through your paper to one of the many nuisances which one encounters every day in Bombay. A stroll round any of the Post Offices in Bombay will supply us with a fairly good picture of a colony of "writers" who infest the footpaths and other little nooks of shelter as roadside "offices" near by. On busy days, one has to pick one's way very carefully through these throngs of diligent scribes and their clients, greatly to the risk of the ink-pots and other clerical requirements that bestrew the pavement. In a city like Bombay, nuisances of this sort to a European public may be suppressed with the least difficulty, and at present, it is not, until five, the hour when the mounted police officers pass by daily, that the policeman on duty makes a feeble effort to disperse the motley crowd, who, momentarily, gather under their parapherualia and resume their places after the storm has passed. I have no doubt that the authorities, whose notice I again call to this evil, will, in a measure, do something to restrict these toilers of the street, and tend to preserve better order along our thoroughfares.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

THE GOLDEN GANG AGAIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the charge of cheating preferred against Ravishankar Shivshankar Maharaj and Shamishivory Ali Bux at the instance of Bora Goolam Husein Suitani under circumstances already reported. His Worship in the course of a lengthy judgment said that the plea of mistaken identity could not in any way be sustained as both the accused admitted that they were well known to the complainant. That the evidence of the complainant and his son should be looked upon as tainted from their direct interest in the matter to set themselves right in the sight of their master, whose money they had been using without permission, was, his Worship said, a point he had examined thoroughly and found that their story could be safely relied upon. He could not also possibly entertain the very ingenious theory of the defence that the complainant had lost his money in speculation, especially as a half of a hundred rupee note which complainant had inadvertently taken with him was afterwards produced in court. The fact that an attempt had been made to compound the case, and that when a trial was ordered the witnesses gave evidence relentlessly had been carefully noted, along with the additional fact that there had been several interviews between the Bawa and the complainant, all of which had been borne out in the main by the accounts of these interviews, and as the case before him appeared to be one in keeping with the tactics of the "Golden Gang," as an example and as an exemplary punishment sentenced each of the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' further imprisonment. If the fines were recovered the money was ordered to be paid over to the complainant as compensation.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

ABOUT 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, was found hanging by a dhoti tied round his neck from the central beam of a cadjan shed, situated at the back of the Britannia Mill, about a hundred yards away from the junction of the Ferguson Road and a new road which runs at right angle to the DeLisle Road. The body was naked with the exception that a dhoti was tied round the waist. There were no marks of violence nor could any traces of a struggle in the shed be found. The feet were hanging about four feet above the ground. On information being conveyed to the police, Inspector Ellis proceeded to the spot and cut the body down. Shortly after the body was identified to be that of one Abba Dhondoo, a mill-hand, employed in the Britannia Mill. The police upon inquiry ascertained that the deceased, who was a Telly by caste, had a brother and a nephew residing at Curry Road. He had been residing in a boarding house with three of his caste fellows and was last seen alive on Tuesday morning, when he left the boarding house, saying that he was going to see his brothers. The deceased obtained his pay from the mill on Monday last and was not stated to be in any trouble. His relatives were questioned by the police, but they could not assign any reason for his committing suicide. The shed in which he was found hanging is the property of the Britannia Mill, and contained two Persian wheels. From an examination of the shed, it appeared possible for any one to reach his hand to the central beam by getting over one of the wheels. On the information being telephoned to the central police office, Mr. Geil, the Acting Police Commissioner, and the Sirdar immediately drove to the scene, and made searching inquiries, but they could not come to the conclusion that it was either a murder or a suicide. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, on the spot, on view of the body of the deceased, when after the formal evidence of identification was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair exceedingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farrington Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SANCTION has been accorded by the Government of India to the appointment of two special boards, composed of military and veterinary officers, to form judging committees at the several horse fairs and shows in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and Baluchistan, during 1897-98.

IT is reported from Rawalpindi that Major Doran, of the Royal Irish, has been selected for a Staff appointment under General Sir Power Palmer on the line of communications.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 67,000 for the acquisition of land at Mootocherry for the building of the Ootacamund terminus of the Nilgiri Railway.

MAJOR E. A. WALLER, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, has been granted one month's privilege leave. Mr. Alfred Grant, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, will officiate for him, without prejudice to his own duties.

THE total capital of agricultural banks in Mysore is Rs. 11,75,000. An officer has been appointed to examine into the working of these banks, and to explain to the inhabitants of the rural tracts the principal on which these banks should be founded. Articles of Associations have been formed, and every care is taken to ensure a complete success.

THE Stationary Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar of Saidapet has had the difficult task allotted him of exterminating the rats at Guindy, as it is thought that the Government House cat, which, it is said, died of the plague came to its unfortunate end by killing plague-stricken rats. A number of Koravas have been engaged for the work. Measures are also being adopted for removing the plague hospital from the premises hitherto occupied by the Chingleput Local Fund Engineer's Office, Guindy, to a more isolated spot near the village of Marmbalom (Saidapet Taluq).

ON the morning of the 21st instant a daring attempt at robbery and murder took place at Nowshera. At 1-30 a.m., many of the residents there were startled by a loud report from a fire-arm, and on enquiry it transpired that a chaprasi, who was roused by the restlessness of a horse, belonging to the Nowshera-Durgai Railway survey camp, pitched near the railway station, went outside his tent and saw two men dragging property out of an adjoining tent. He warned them off, but one only bolted, the other stood at bay. Whereon the chaprasi ran and seized him round the waist, giving the alarm in the meanwhile. The thief drew a revolver and shot the chaprasi in the stomach, and freeing himself decamped.

THE *Indian Mirror*, writing of the proposed native Bank in Bombay, compares Bombay with Calcutta. Our contemporary says:—While we in Calcutta know how to talk, the people of Bombay know how to act. We are visionaries in most things. They are practical people, full of commercial go and enterprise, they know how to promote and develop industrial and other resources, and, above all things, they know how to make money. The number of spinning and weaving mills in Bombay is very large, giving employment, if we are not much mistaken, to nearly a hundred thousand operatives, and the mills are all more or less successfully managed. The commercial prosperity of Bombay is an assured fact. The secret of her success is, that she is never daunted by adversity. She has passed through several commercial crisis, but each reverse has made her stronger and more prosperous. She has brains, she has activity, and what is better still, she has perseverance. Bombay surpasses Bengal in commercial ventures, and in everything that conduces to material progress. At this moment, the sister Presidency in the West is particularly unfortunate. She has troubles enough. Famine and plague have not spared her, and she is passing through severe political troubles. And this is somewhat strange, for the people of Bombay have always given preference to Mammon over politics. And yet, undaunted by their calamites, the people of Bombay are still forging ahead.

HER HIGHNESS the Nawab Sham-i-Jehan Begum Ferdans Mehal Shaheba of Murshedabad, upon whom the distinction of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has just been conferred by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, is, says the *Hyderabad Chronicle*, the widow of the late Nawab Sayud Mansoor Ali Khan, the last Nawob Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Her Highness is also herself descended from the Nawab Nazims, being a cousin of her late husband. In honouring Her Highness, the last representative of a long line of Mahomedan rulers in Bengal, the Queen-Empress has honoured the entire Mahomedan community, by whom Her Highness in all parts of the country is very highly esteemed. The Begum has been a most generous supporter of educational and charitable institutions designed for the benefit of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta and elsewhere, one of her early projects being the Moslem Girls' Madrassa, the first institution of its kind in India, which she founded and endowed at her own expense. She has also given Rs. 50,000 for the endowment of a Madrassa for Indian students at Karbala.

LET it be duly recorded, writes a Home paper, that there has been a temporary check in the series of "graceful concessions." Lord Salisbury has now finally declined to take part in any conference with the United States on the sealing question in which Russia and Japan are to be present. But it is suggested that the difficulty may be solved in the same way in which a hostess shows hospitality to guests who do not "mix" by giving two dinner parties. American and British experts are to have one conference, and American, Russian, and Japanese experts another. Let us hope that this may furnish an amicable way out of the difficulty, and that we (and sufficient seals) shall all live happily ever afterwards.

MR. HENRY BINNS, the new Premier of the "Garden Colony" of Natal, is "hot" on the Zululand annexation question. Speaking to his constituents at Verulam a few weeks ago, Mr. Binns said nobody else should have the country. It was the heritage of Natal. It was only a matter of time. Have it they must, and have it they should. There was no fear of a repetition of the Pondoland business. The mistake the Government made there was that they tried to fight an all-powerful man like Mr. Rhodes at that time. In having to deal with Mr. Rhodes the mista'e was to fight him with foolscap. There was no fear that that would happen now. The Home Government had told them that they should have Zululand; and he hoped that the Natal Government would insist on liberal and better terms than had been offered them. He did not go so far as to say they should refuse those terms, but it would be worth trying to get better, and he believed that if the question of the troops were referred home, the Imperial Government would be prepared to meet us in that respect. They must not suppose that he was actuated by a strong feeling that they must not have Zululand; but this question was not for a day, but for all time, and must materially influence the future of the land.

MADAME MARY ANDERSON NAVARRO has no intention of adopting the career of a public singer, and is merely cultivating her voice in Paris that she may perform in private, and occasionally at charity concerts.

GREAT is the wrath of a French vine-grower at whose expense a huge practical joke has just been practised. The peasants were busily engaged in gathering the grapes in his part of the country, when some one espied on his property a tall post, bearing, in large, conspicuous letters, the following inscription:—"The owner of this property gives up his crop to the poor." The joyful news speak like wild-fire and in an incredibly brief space of time every vine was stripped of its fruit, for, as a matter of fact, the village had never held so many poor people as on that day. When, some hours later, the proprietor strolled down to have a look at his beloved vineyard, he could not believe his eyes. Every effort is being made to discover the perpetrator of the joke, which, it must be confessed, has raised the spirits of the little community to a considerable extent.

AN exhibition which is keeping the South German papers in a state of wonder and merriment is just being held at Munich. It is "the first German cat-show" ever held, and, judging by the number of exhibits, it "supplies a long-felt want." The amazement among the visitors of the show knows no bounds at the fancy prices some of the exhibitors are asking for their cats, and the Frankfort stockbroker, who asks 1,000 marks for his lily-white tom-cat, is the man of the moment whose name is in everybody's mouth. The show is held for the purpose of raising an interest in the cat as a domestic animal. This may sound strange to British ears, but there is need for such a course in Germany, where, should you suggest that a cat would be the better for an occasional drop of milk or dish of food, the surprised and surprising answer is. "Feed the cat? Why, cats feed themselves, on birds and mice, and that sort of thing." Wherefore, we wish the Munich cat-show every success.

THE site of Lord Carrington's demolished house at Whitehall is to be at once cleared for the erection of the proposed new Horse Guards and War Office departments. It is a memorable spot, for behind the house, in the square, the Life Guards trooped in during the Chartist riots in the forties after firing *over* the mob in Whitechapel. At that moment the late Emperor Napoleon was doing duty as a "special constable" at a door (which still exists) separating the Admiralty from the Paymaster-General's Office.

THE recent recovery of some remains of the famous triremes of the Emperor Tiberius, which lie at the bottom of Lake Nemi, is, says the *Times*, of great interest both to artists and antiquaries. The lake of Nemi, which is situate about seventeen miles south-east of Rome, is formed by the crater of an extinct volcano. Upon its broad bosom once floated the magnificent pleasure house of the luxuriant and licentious Emperor, Tiberius Claudius Nero, who, leaving his duties at Rome in the year A.D. 26, retired the year following to the island of Capreæ, where he indulged in the greatest sensuality. His love of luxury and display was exhibited in the two famous pleasure triremes which bear his name, and the remains of which now lie buried in the lake of Nemi. The discovery referred to consists of the finding of several massive metal mooring-rings and tops of stakes by which the vessel could be moored to the quay. The rings are fixed in the mouths of bronze heads of lions, wolves, and Medusæ, by the teeth of which they are retained in their proper places. These brooze heads are marvellously modelled, and the faces are characterised by a life-like similarity to the animals represented. Despite their long immersions in the mud of Lake Nemi, they are all perfectly preserved, and the massiveness of their build and the beauty of their outline enable the spectator to judge of the magnificence of the structure of which they once formed but a secondary and an almost insignificant part. It is said that the trireme to which these ornamental mooring-rings belonged was that dedicated to the worship of the goddess Diana, but about this and other points connected with these submerged vessels there has been recently a good deal of discussion. What is certain, however, is the fact that last week the Court at Rome ordered the castle and lake of Nemi to be offered by public auction for debt. The present owner of the Nemi estate is Don Filippo Orsini, Prince Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, which is the highest lay position at the Papal Court. The sale of the Nemi estate will doubtless include the remains of the famous Tiberian vessels which now lie at the bottom of the lake.

IT cannot be said (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*) that official efforts to allay the apprehension that Dreyfus may succeed in getting clear away one of these fine days from the Iles du Salut have been altogether successful. It is true that a functionary who pays periodical visits to the spot paints a very melancholy picture of the unhappy man, whom he describes as prematurely aged, as completely broken down, as nervous and docile, crouching in a corner nearly the whole of the day, with his gaze fixed on vacancy. He states that some time ago, when Dreyfus was ill, he refused to take medicine through fear that he might be poisoned; that he spends very little of the 500f. which he is allowed to receive every month, preserved fruit and tobacco being his only luxuries; and that the prisoner must soon be killed outright by the monotony of his existence. This authority even adds that careful watch is kept over the Dreyfus family that the Criminal Department receives daily reports respecting the movements of the ex-captain's nearest relatives of both sexes, and that the most ingenious devices are contrived in order that they may not be lost sight of for any length of time. Very different, however, is the opinion of a late Governor of French Guiana, who, after admitting that no surer spot could have been selected, declares that neither the mysterious cage which has been constructed at considerable expense nor the unusual number of warders employed can be effective guarantees against really determined and boldly resolute men. He can affirm from his own experience that matters do not invariably progress smoothly among the minor officials, and that infractions of rules and regulations are of far more frequent occurrence than is generally imagined. There are many who would not be surprised to hear at any moment of the escape of Dreyfus.

DEXTERITIES of phrase sometimes recoil with dire effect upon their author (says the author of the *Manchester Guardian's* "Collections and Recollections") "A very popular clergyman of my acquaintance prides himself on never forgetting an inhabitant of his parish. He was stopped one day in the street by an aggrieved parishioner, whom, to use a homely phrase, he did not know from Adam. Ready in resource he produced his pocket-book, and hastily jotting down a memorandum of the parishioner's grievance, he said, with an insinuating smile. 'It is so stupid of me, but I always forget how you spell your name.' 'S—M—I—T—H,' was the gruff response; and the shepherd and the sheep went their several ways. Perhaps the worst recorded attempt at an escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East-End curate, who specially cultivated the friendship of the artisans. One day a carpenter arrived in his room and, producing a photograph, said, 'I've brought you my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it.' Curate, rapturously: 'How awfully good of you to remember. What a capital likeness. How is he?'—Carpenter: 'Why, Sir, don't you remember? He's dead.' Curate: 'Oh, yes, of course, I know that. I mean "how's the man who took the photograph?" The art of avoiding a conversational unpleasantness by a graceful way of putting things belongs, I suppose, in its highest perfection, to the East. When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India, he had a 'shikarry' or sporting servant, whose special duty was to attend the visitors at the Viceregal Court on their shooting excursions. Returning one day from one of these expeditions, the shikarry encountered the Viceroy, who, full of courteous solicitude for his guests' enjoyment, asked: 'Well, what sort of sport has Lord ——had?' 'Oh,' replied the scrupulously polite Indian, 'the young Sahib shot divinely, but God was very merciful to the birds.'"

THERE passed away the other day at Wrotham in Kent, in his ninety-second year, General William Anson McCleverty, a son of Major-General Sir Robert McCleverty, C.B. He joined the 48th Northamptonshire Regiment in 1824, and twice in India has seen splendid service. For Some time in late life he was Adjutant-General of Scotland. It was, however, as Commander of the forces in New Zealand, during the great Maori war, that General McCleverty rendered such splendid services to his Queen and country, and that the mere offices he held should be the only record of him in the morning papers is a singular illustration of the way in which a country's heroes are forgotten even in their lifetime. A splendid soldier, a born strategist, it is not too much to say that it was due to him that the Maori rebellion was so soon put down, and yet all cruelty and race-hatred discouraged. General McCleverty had an immense admiration for the Maori race, and with Bishop Selwyn, Chief Justice Martin, and Sir George Grey did much to secure their confidence. After the war was over he was idolized by them, and while it was going on his wife (long before such consideration was common) and other English ladies carefully tended the sick and dying. He was a man of few words but a noble type of a British soldier: brave, kindly, and courteous, having but one motto "Duty and chivalry."

THRILLING ADVENTURES IN THE AFRICAN BUSH.

AN AWFUL DAY AND NIGHT.

CAPTAIN ALAN BOISRAGON, one of the two white survivors of the Benin massacre, has written an engrossing story of the events which led up to the massacre, and of his adventures with Mr Locke in the bush. Their objective was the Gwatto Creek, at a point about seven miles north-west of the scene of the massacre, and the fact that they took five days to perform the journey is an indication of the hardships of travel in the African forest.

"Of course it is absolutely impossible to walk three yards in one direction in the bush unless one has a machete, or axe, or something to clear the way with, and as all our implements consisted of Locke's pocket knife, we had to wander in all directions, though never backward, if we could possibly avoid it. We scrambled through, sometimes on hands and knees, sometimes at full length, dragging ourselves painfully along like sick worms."

It has to be remembered also that Captain Boisragon was shockingly wounded in the arm, and that Mr. Locke had been short in four places, and, to add to their sufferings, their clothes were torn to shreds, and they were scratched with the thorns till there was not a finger breadth of their bodies whole. The first night in the bush was an experience of the most trying kind. Captain Boisragon says:—

"We went on through the bush as long as we could, but at last, about five o'clock, we sat down to rest, tired, hot, and thirsty, for we had been going our best pace for about two hours. We had been sitting less than a minute when we suddenly heard two men talking to each other not twenty yards away from us. They appeared to be on the edge of another plantation, but fortunately there was another thick wall of undergrowth between us and them, and they were on slightly higher ground. Beyond a doubt, they were Benin men.

"This was shock number one, and we had scarcely got accustomed to that when we got shock number two. This came from hearing a party of men cutting their way through the bush with machetes from the direction in which we wanted to go, and coming, as we thought, straight for us. We shook hands with each other, saying 'Good-by, old chap,' for we thought our turn had come, and envied all our poor friends lying dead on the road, for they had got over the worst of it.

"However, to our intense relief, the party turned off at an angle and passed by us, some fifteen yards or so distant. We were crouching on the ground as low as we could, and could see about twenty men, all armed, some with boxes on their heads, and one boxed, of course—cutting their way through the bush. Our relief didn't last long, as we saw them leave one man, evidently a sentry, right opposite to us, and barely fifteen yards away. Luckily it was getting dark, and would soon be quite so, which gave us a better chance of seeing and, later in the night, our white shirts must have been noticed at that distance off. When we had crouched down to avoid being seen, I had got into a most uncomfortable position, lying on my left side with all the weight of my body on my left elbow and my knees tucked well under me, and I began to get cramp from it. I stood it as long as I could—till long after dark, in fact—and then tried to change my position. But each time I tried I felt a warning pinch on my boot from Locke to be quiet. He was far better off. He was lying full length on his chest, with a thick pith solah topee under his chest, and his head supported by bothjelbows. At last I couldn't stand the cramp any longer, and shifted my position to a sitting one as quietly as I could. Quietly as I tried to do it, it seemed as if every twig and leaf within miles crackled like a thousand fires right in front of me, and calling to another man on his right, and of whose presence we had been unaware up till then, they both began searching through the bush in the dark. It wasn't pleasant sitting there listening to these men advancing through the bush for a few yards, then stopping for what seemed to us an interminable time between each advance again and so on. At last they began to go back again in the same manner, and we breathed rather more freely when they stopped altogether. Our friend opposite however, didn't seem to be quite satisfied, and made one or two more searches in the bush. Once he came so near us that we held our breath expecting that the next second he was bound to step on one or the other of us. Luckily he didn't, and went back as before, and after a bit he seemed satisfied and kept quiet.

"It must have been somewhere about four o'clock a. m. that we made out three men doing regular sentry-go round us. We could see one approaching from a certain direction, and when he had got a certain distance round us there was a second, and eventually a third. I mean that we could hear three men walking round and round us. We had given up all hopes of escaping long ago, so, being frightfully thirsty, we kept on calling out from time to time, 'water,' which is really a Yoruba word, but I believe the Benin City language is something like it, and there being many Yorubas trading regularly through the Benin country, the people are bound to know words like ours. The men, however, took no notice of us, but kept on at their round till nearly seven o'clock a.m., and long after daylight. Even in the light they kept so far away from us that we could not see them, and could only place them by the noise, and occasionally by seeing a piece of bush move. Then by some miracle which I have never been able to account for to this day, they left us. Whether they thought our wing were dying, and couldn't move, and so went off to get their food, expecting to find us there when they came back, or what was their reason for leaving, neither of us could guess. But leave us they did, which was the main point, and so ended the most awful day and night I have ever passed in my life."

SHOULD MINISTERS MEDDLE WITH TRADE DISPUTES?

AT the concluding sitting of the Church Congress in Nottingham the Dean of Rochester set himself to answer two questions which seemed to him of primary importance—how far the clergy were justified in interfering in trade disputes, and by what methods they might most successfully apply such influence as they possessed. They were taught to be cautious by those laymen who would instruct them in theology and in pastoral duties, with the best intentions but not according to knowledge, and also by those reverend brethren who had made, in their zeal, a similar display of incompetence, and had evoked from experts kindly disposed to them the just reproof "Ye take too much upon you, ye sons of Levi." (Laughter.) He knew only of two cases in which clergymen had instructed manufacturers to their infinite advantage, and to the advantage of half the civilised world, in the practical management of the mechanical details of their business, and both these were Nottinghamshire men. The Rev. William Lee, vicar of Calverton, was the inventor, in 1589, of the framework stocking-knitting machine; and the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, vicar of Marnham, about 200 years afterwards, designed and completed the power-loom. When there was a reappearance of Lees and Cartwrights among the clergy, it would be desirable that they should instruct the manufacturers, but not till then. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, they were not to take sides with capital against labour, or with the employed against the employer. We were not to take it as a matter of course that the masters were always in the right and the servants in the wrong, nor were they to obtrude themselves as champions of the working classes, as though every rich man was a glutton and a wine bibber and every poor man a Lazarus at his gate—to regard them as though they had a monopoly of work, as though there were no mental as well as manual labour, sweat of brain as well as of brow, and to forget that there were drones in the hive. It did not become them to denounce any special trade, because the article which it produced might be abused. It was quite true men drank too much, ate too much, and smoked too much, but the blame was for them and not for the purveyors of fish, flesh, and fowl, for the distiller of whisky and the brewer of beer, or the importer of tobacco. Sheffield was not responsible when a poor fellow cut his throat with a razor instead of shaving his chin. (Laughter.) There was a great peril in the practice of exclusive dealing; it was skating upon thin ice, and it seemed like spiritual boycotting. (Hear, hear.) Was he to be deprived of his muffin until he had ascertained that it came from a virtuous baker? (Loud laughter.) One of their most learned and estimable Bishops—one, moreover, who had been a successful arbiter between the employers and the employed—had recently written—"That one simple duty is laid upon us all. We can practically acknowledge our responsibility as purchasers for the conditions under which the goods we buy are produced, and resolutely avoid the pursuit, or the cheap bargains, which too often represent sweated labour." But how to ascertain these conditions?—the uprightness or depravity of the man who grows, who imports, who retails tea—the integrity of the man who supplies soap? (Laughter.) He could not wait to inquire at the railway station whether the directors were honourable men, theporters duly remunerated, and above the suspicion of a bribe. (More laughter.) When he (Dr Hole was asked to join the Christian Social Union his answer was—"I have belonged to it ever since I was baptised, only it is called by another name, and that is the Church of England. (Cheers.) Let the clergy preach honesty, industry, conciliation between masters and men, and denounce as shoddy and sham those false brands and samples which were sure to come to one end, namely, disaster. (Cheers.)

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AUBREY DE VERE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THE reminiscences of the venerable poet Aubrey de Vere are more general than literary, but they will be found to include interesting references to Sir Henry Taylor, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Newman, Manning, and others. Mr. de Vere has been a voluminous writer both in verse and prose during his long life, and his latest volume is certainly not his least successful effort. He comes of a well-to-do family, and his career has been neither a very strenuous nor an exciting one, but it is, on the whole, an attractive story which he tells. Although a native of Ireland, some of his earliest years were spent in England. It was during the residence of the family in London that Mr. de Vere's father, who was also a poet, published his first two dramas. One of these, "Julian the Apostate," was described at the time by a critic (supposed to be Hartley Coleridge) to be of a higher order than any Lord Byron had given to the world. This must have been a pretty bold statement to make, as no poet was then popular except Byron. But not everybody knelt before the Byron idol. Mr. de Vere remembers asking his father whether Byron or Scott was the greater man, and the reply was, "Scott, because he is as great, and he is a good man also."

WORDSWORTH'S OPINION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

An early friend of Mr. de Vere's was Professor William R. Hamilton, whose personal qualities were of a high order, and respecting whom we have a noteworthy opinion of Wordsworth's: "One night writes Mr. de Vere) while we stood beside his little domestic lake, Rydal, as it glistened in the beam of a low-hung moon, Wordsworth said, "I have known crowds of clever men, as everyone has; not a few of high abilities and several of real genius; yet I have only seen one whom I should call wonderful—Coleridge." He then added: "But I should not say that; for I have known one other man, a fellow-countryman of yours, who was wonderful also—Sir William Rowan Hamilton; and he was singularly like Coleridge. When Hamilton had soared into a high region of speculative thought he took no note of objects close by. One day as he and Mr. de Vere walked together the river had overflowed the road. I felt sure, says Mr. de Vere, "that he would not observe the flood, and made no remark on it. We walked straightway on till the water was halfway up to our knees. At last he exclaimed, 'What's this? We seem so be walking through a river; had we not better return to dry land?'"

HAMILTON AND HIS HORSE.

Another story of Sir W. R. Hamilton is worth giving. He used to own a very headstrong horse. On one occasion Sir William mounted him in Dublin, just after a curious mathematical problem had suggested itself to him. The horse took a mean advantage of his abstraction and ran away. "When I found it impossible to stop him," Sir William said, "I gave the Irish Famine, which readers must examine for themselves. Concerning Cardinals Newman and Manning Mr. de Vere has a good deal to say. Here is a picture of the former, whom our author met at Oxford in 1838: "Early in the evening a singularly graceful figure glided into the room. The slight form and gracious address might have belonged either to a youthful ascetic of the middle ages or a graceful and high-bred lady of our own days. He was pale and thin, almost to emaciation, swift of pace, but when not walking, intensely still, with a voice sweet and pathetic both, but so distinct that you could count each vowel and consonant in every word." In later years Newman told Mr. de Vere that "The Dream of Gerontius" owed its preservation to an accident. He had written it on a sudden impulse, put it aside, and forgotton it. An editor asked him for a contribution, and in looking into his pigeon-holes he came upon some verses which he told the editor he could have if he liked. The wise editor took them, they were published, and thus "The Dream of Gerontius" first saw the light.

WOOLNER AND NEWMAN'S HEAD.

With one other reference to Newman we must conclude: "His intense personality is curiously illustrated by a remark made by Mr. Woolner, the sculptor, when he contemplated the plaster cast which he had made of Newman's bust as placed at last in his studio when finished. He turned to a friend and said, "Those marble busts around us represent some of the most eminent men of our time, and I used to look on them with pride. Something seems the matter with them now. When I turn from Newman's head to theirs they look like vegetables!" Among the other chapters is one dealing with Mr. de Vere's submission to the Roman Catholic Church, another reading of political changes which he witnessed between 1848 and 1895, while a third tells of some of his poems. An excellent portrait appears as a frontispiece to the volume.

ALLEGED MATRIMONIAL SWINDLES.

THE Liverpool detective police have arrested a man charged with an extraordinary series of frauds. He was living under the name of Gilbert. In his possession was found a cheque-book of the Manchester and County Banking Company, and in his desk another cheque-book of the London and County Banking Company was found. The most extraordinary part of the man's career while in Liverpool was his extensive correspondings with a number of ladies, whom he corresponded with "with a view to matrimony." The police inquiries show that he was in the habit of advertising to the effect that he was about to start a large business, that he wanted a lady housekeeper as a partner, that she must have means, and that, if they were agreeable, marriage would follow. About 200 letters from women were found in his possession. They were of all ages, maids and widows, and some of them, according to their statements, in receipt of considerable incomes. He had luxuriously furnished his house, obtaining the things on the hire system from a well-known local firm of furniture dealers. He made appointments with the ladies to meet him there, and some came from fashionable districts of the city, and from distant parts of Scotland and Wales. Of course, the ladies, on being ushered into the well-furnished house, thought that their correspondent was a man of substance; and his books showed that he took the precaution of obtaining sums, ranging from 10s. to £2, from the lady applicants as a guarantee of good faith. An extraordinary incident occurred while Detectives Ford and Jonas were in the house in Garrick Street. Just as the officers were about to leave the house with their prisoner a knock came to the door, and a well-dressed woman and a little girl entered. It seemed that she had come all the way from Holyhead by appointment to meet the man, in answer to a letter received from him about the housekeeping arrangements. When the poor woman ascertained the true state of affairs she burst out crying, declaring that that was he second time she had been taken in. The man was handed over to the Hull police.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col F W Snell, on relief in Rajpipla, to be Administrator of the Porbandar State, and to suspend his lien on his British appointment during his employment in foreign service.

The services of Mr H O Quin, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Revenue Dept on his relief by Lieut Col Snell.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Bahadur A R Chitre, Huzur Dep Colr and Magte of the first class in the district of Bijapur, to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 [1] of the Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C H Jopp, B A, Oxon, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of the Honourable Mr W H Crowe, Bar at Law, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 21 of Act XV of 1865, to appoint the following gentlemen to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Poona:—Khan Bahadur Dinshah Dossabhoy Khambatta vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Pallonji Bhadwar, resigned, Mr Dadabhoy Sorabji Chinoy vice Khan Saheb Manockji Cowasji Dotiwala, deceased, Mr Hirjibhai Dhanjishah Anklesaria vice Mr Dhanjishah Jamsetji Anklesaria, resigned, Mr Edalji Hunnarvji vice Mr Nasarwanji Cursetji, resigned, Mr Byramji Sorabji Cardmaster vice Mr Cursetji Nasarvanji Sethna, deceased, Mr Barjorji Pirozshah Bharucha, Mr Nowroji Framji Sidwa, and Mr Dossabhoy Manockji.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr E H Mogarell, M A, Oxon, I C S, on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, and Mr T Walker, M A, Edin, I C S, on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Magistrates of the second class in the district of Satara:—

Surgn Capt J B Smith, Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No 2, Karad, Surgn Lieut J C Robertson, on Plague duty, Karad villages, Assist Surgn F S Bharucha, Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No. 4, Kaledhon, and Asst Surgn V D Merchant, Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No. 6, Nagaon.

Azam Motibhai Shivabhai, acting Head Karkun of taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is app

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. W. S. GILBERT has gone to Edinburgh, where his new play, "The Fortune Hunter," is being played. Interviewed by the Edinburgh *Dispatch*, Mr. Gilbert repudiated the opinion that the numerous adaptations presented on the stage at the present day suggest a scarcity of British dramatists:—The fact is (he said) managers cannot judge a play when they see it in manuscript. If Pinero writes a play and sends it to Sir Henry Irving it is accepted, not because it is a good play but because it is by Pinero. If a stranger, who may be a clever dramatist, sends Sir Henry, or Mr. Tree, or anybody else, a play, it is not accepted, however good it may be, because they can't judge. Your manager nowadays crosses to France, sees a play that goes well, and how it can be slightly watered down to suit our censorious society, and immediately transplants it.

As to the French stage, they have good actors and atrociously bad plays. Their plays are much more analytical than ours, written for the most part in a quasi-Thackerayian manner. Sardou's plays elaborate character to such an extent that they might be pages out of Thackeray turned into French. Their actors, of course, can so speak and deliver speeches as to chain the attention of the audience, while ours, why, we have no actor who can make a thirty-line speech interesting! Who ever heard in this country "all the world's a stage" declaimed by a Jacques who did not in every line make it plain that he had learned it off by heart? There is always the same dull monotony of delivery. Every living actor—Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Alexander, excellent though they may be otherwise, have that dull monotony of delivery. They keep to one note right through the sentence, and finish a semi-tone higher or a semi-tone lower, as the case may be. After this Mr. Gilbert turned to the critics:—I will write no more plays. I mean to retire now. I am disheartened by the erroneous point of view from which criticisms are written in London. They never seem to dissociate the play from the author of the play. I am not complaining of bad criticisms. I have had plenty and have learned much from them. But there is such a tendency to look upon the author of a bad or an unsuccessful play, not as a poor devil who has tried his best, but as a man who had committed an outrage against nature. The critics attack him as if he were a scoundrel of the worst type, and they go on at it week after week. I don't feel disposed to put myself forward as a cocksby for these gentleman. I think it better to refrain from writing as I am not obliged to write. I prefer to work in a different groove where anything I may do will stand upon its own merits.

"It would seem," says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* this week, "that I made so much money in the City by speculation when a writer on the *World* that I require no more provender. . . . My father was a well-to-do London banker, and did not cut me off with the traditional shilling in his will. Besides the modest competence that I derived from him, I inherited a somewhat considerable amount under my grandfather's will on the death of an uncle. My tastes are not expensive, and I am not afflicted with the mania of heaping up money to which I must bid farewell when I go to other spheres. I have always, therefore, found my income sufficient for my wants, with a comfortable margin over for fads and fancies. Sheridan says that honesty is easy when a person can afford to practice it. Possibly the reason why I have always been honest is that, owing to those who came before me, I have always been in this fortunate position. Had it not been so, and had I been exposed to the temptation of being dishonest, I might have succumbed. I, therefore, take no special credit to myself for my honesty. We are all the creatures of circumstance."

The probability that the Queen will visit Edinburgh next month is strengthened by the circumstance that when her Majesty was requested some little time ago to open the new North Bridge, a promise to renew acquaintance with her northern capital on an early occasion was made by the Queen. The last time the Sovereign stayed for a brief period in Edinburgh was in 1889, when her Majesty opened the International Exhibition. Five years prior to that date the Queen was at Holyrood, and reviewed 20,000 Scottish Volunteers in the Queen's Park.

Mr. William Cross field, of Liverpool, who accompanied Dr. Wardlaw Thompson on his missionary tour among the South Sea Islands, recently returned home, and has been giving the *British Weekly* some account of his journey. Asked if he visited R. L. Stevenson's home in Samoa, Mr. Cross-field replied: Yes, and I saw Mrs. Stevenson, who announced the day before I left Samoa that she wished to dispose of her house and to leave the island. What I saw at the house was very interesting, although there was about it an air of sadness. Mr. Stevenson's library remains exactly as he left it. This was probably designed, but I greatly fear it as a prey to relic-hunters. Whenever anyone lands in Samoa, the first thing to do is to drive to Mr. Stevenson's house. Book-collectors are not ways remarkable for honesty, and certainly there was nothing to have prevented us from carrying away a book, had we been so thievishly inclined. The chiefs of the island, Mr. Crossfield added, undoubtedly preserve a grateful memory of Mr. Stevenson.

Social reformers ought certainly to know one another, but Mr. Malins, the Chief Templar, evidently has yet to make the acquaintance of Mr. Sidney Webb, to whom he referred several times at the Temperance Convention as "the member of the County Council." Mr. Webb had just before stroked the teetotalers the wrong way by declaring that there had been no serious attempt to collect the facts about temperance legislation in other countries. This charge was resented both by Mr. Malins and by the Hon. Conrad Dillon, who produced from his pocket a rather slim pamphlet containing, he alleged, the material which Mr. Webb had declared to be non-existent. But a handy compendium for the use of lecturers is a very different thing from an elaborate and scientific investigation of the kind that is usual in the careful study of other social problems. A hundred pounds, said Mr. Webb, would equip any clever young economic student for such an inquiry.

The *New Age*, vouches for the accuracy of a Browning story: When Browning, at the height of his fame sent in his income-tax return, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that he must have omitted to account for his revenue from the publishers. A special messenger was sent to him from the Inland Revenue Office to ask whether that was not the case. Browning replied, "I have put down no income derived from my books because I receive none."

Sir Algernon West in the current *Nineteenth Century* tells an amusing instance of honesty rewarded. "The only instance I have ever heard of smuggling by anyone on a big scale," says Sir Algernon, "was the case of a traveller who had brought from Cuba a large quantity of cigars for his own smoking. He was honest up to a certain point; for on being asked by the Custom's officer if he had anything to declare, he pointed to his portmanteau, saying, 'That is full of cigars,' 'Oh, I dare say,' said the official, laughing, and, writing his cabalistic hieroglyphics in chalk, let him go free." Sir Algernon regrets to add that the traveller's honesty was not proof against such a temptation to evade the proper duties.

Mr. Jaakoff Prelooker, in his *Anglo-Russian*, gives an interesting account of a visit paid to Mr. George Meredith. He concludes as follows: "Mr. Meredith kindly asked me whether I would prefer having my tea made in the Russian style. From my previous experiences I knew that the English notion of tea *a la Russe* amounts only to substituting lemon for milk, while the real excellence of the genuine article lies, firstly, in the superior quality of the Russian tea brought from China by the Siberian caravan road, and secondly, in the *samovar*, the special urn for boiling the water, which somehow contributes a finer aroma and freshness to the tea than the water boiled in English kettles and brought in jugs. So I gratefully declined to tax English hospitality by preparing for me Russian tea on Box Hill, and I can confidently assure my readers that the English tea made from jug, in Mr. Meredith's company, was as enjoyable and reviving as any *stakan tchaya* from a *samovar* I ever drank 'in the Society of Vainkas and Stepkas in the heart of "white-walled' Moscow."

Apropos of the will of Mr. Barney Barnato, it is stated by the *Chronicle* that £5 a week for life has been settled on Mr. Clifford, the fourth officer of the Scot, who, so pluckily, but unsuccessfully, endeavoured to save the life of Mr. Barnato, in addition to the cheque for £1,000 presented to him by Mr. Woolf Joel. A more romantic sequel to the incident is that Mr. Clifford is about to be married to young lady, the daughter of a wealthy South African merchant, who was among the spectators of his brave deed in jumping into the sea after Mr. Barnato, when the latter flung himself overboard.

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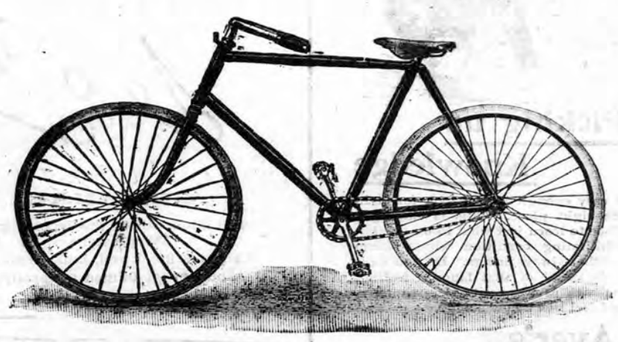

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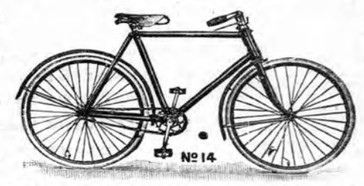

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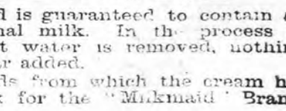

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